P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
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WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,647—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Completed Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th June.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7313	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to GIBRALTAR only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,811	1st Aug., 1899

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	5,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	L. Calabresso	5,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Franklin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,235	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,747	Le Conspellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,957	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,360	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 29th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA" 2,030 tons, on or about 22nd June.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.
FOR MANILA.
A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA
SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20TH JUNE 1899.



PASSAGE can be SECURED APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 13th June 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
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Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies viâ Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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TREACHER & Co., as Chemists are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all ÆRATED WATERS which leave their Factory.
NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
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RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
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Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
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ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.
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J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
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Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)
HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on every bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:
"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
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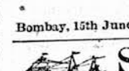
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,881.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
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in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
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Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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A fascinating study of child life......marked by originality, humour and pathos.—*Saturday Review*.	

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1899, at 4-30 P.M.
The following is the business of the meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March 1899 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to
ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)
FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTATE RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, DECEASED.
PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, late in the Imperial Forest Service, who DIED at Ardmore, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 29th June 1898, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 17th June, 1899.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THIS is to NOTIFY to all to whom it may concern that the following SHARES in this Bank standing in the name of NASARWANJI JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA will be SOLD on or after the 26th June 1899 and the following Scrip Certificates cancelled under clauses Nos. 32, 35 of the Banks articles of Association.

Scrip No.	Dated.	No. of Shares.	Shares No.
570	20-6-95	10	14355 to 14364
577	do.	2	14364 to 14365
		12	

And the following SHARES belonging to the same party allotted on 1st January 1897 will also be sold.
No. 30518 to 30575 — 8 Shares
34222 to 34321 — 100 „
108 Shares
By Order of the Board,
J. T. DICK,
For Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 17th June, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LARGE AND SMALL PEARLS.
Under instructions from the Executors of a deceased Hindoo gentleman, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting 4 large pearls, and 8 large pearls.
Also on account of the concerned, some lots of small pearls.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., DESIGNERS and MANUFACTURERS of beautiful Furniture, Soundly and Scientifically constructed, the most magnificent Stock in India to select from. Illustrations free.

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WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
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Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady, THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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GAJADHUR LAL & SON,
New Building, Mall Road, Cawnpore.
Cawnpore, 6th June, 1899.

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ESPLANADE ROAD,

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate. Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 8-49m., 8-0a. Low water, 1-51m., 2-32a.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—The ground will be reserved for practice in tent-pegging and jumping, to-morrow, from 4-30 p.m. The first of the Mud sports will take place on the following Wednesday (weather permitting).

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—Appa Baloo, a Hindu lunatic, aged twenty-eight years, jumped into the Government House tank at Parel, on Saturday. He was rescued from drowning, and has been sent to the police surgeon for observation. Appa has no fixed place of residence.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—Ramsoorup Dewdatt, a Purdasi, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Gilder Street, was, on Sunday morning, feeding his buffaloes in the stables, when one of the animals gored him on the right leg, causing a wound about four inches deep. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

A SHIP'S OFFICER ROBBED OF HIS REVOLVER.—Mr. A. Martin, third officer on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Kola, has reported to the police that some time during the 1st and 2nd instant, while the vessel was lying in the dry dock at Mazagon, someone entered the cabin of the chief officer and stole a six-chambered revolver, of the value of Rs. 60.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Norfolk Regiment. Kick off at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:—C. Howson, goal; G. Walton and T. E. Reynolds, back; W. J. Smarden, J. Lyons, and J. B. Brokenshaw, half-backs; W. B. Latta, J. Preston, H. Crawshaw, W. Scrafton, and F. A. Thomas, forwards.

THE GAEKWAR AT SIMLA.—It is now definitively settled that H. H. the Gaekwar leaves Baroda on the 22nd instant, to pay an official visit to H. E. the Viceroy, who receives him as State guest. The acting Dewan, Senapati, Huzur Assistants, Dr. K. B. Cazee Shabudin, Vakil, the British Resident, and about twenty followers, including the subordinates of the English Huzur and Khasgi office, will accompany him. The party will halt at Jeypur and Kalka.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Left-Right	Ord Hume.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Valse	Love Me	Coward.
Selection	The Royal Star	Clerice.
Galop	The Cyclists	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Luximon Kushaba, a shoemaker, aged thirty years. The deceased resided with his wife, Dhondee, and his brother at Kazipura, Two Tanks. Luximon was a habitual drunkard and used to spend all his earnings in drink. While under the influence of liquor, he used to beat his wife. On Thursday morning last, Luximon went out in the morning, and when he returned home in the evening, he was dead drunk. He began to abuse his wife and threw away everything that came in his way. His brother remonstrated with him and told him to leave the place. After having some words with his brother, deceased left the house. He returned home, about noon, on Saturday. Luximon was then quite sober, and began collecting his things in the room. The landlord came up, and would not allow him to remove the things from the room unless he was paid the rent due to him. Luximon promised to pay it in a few days, but the landlord was inexorable. He demanded immediate payment of the rent. Deceased left the house in a temper and did not return home. The same evening, about 8 o'clock, Luximon was found lying unconscious in an empty room in a chawl, at the rear of the house. His wife removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. Antidotes were administered and artificial respiration was adopted. He showed some signs of improvement at first, and continued to progress favourably until the following day, when his heart suddenly failed and he died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

KHOJA PROGRESS UNION.—Under the auspices of the Khoja Social Progress Union, a meeting of the Khoja community was held in the reading room of the Khoja Muljeebhoy Jivraj Library on Sunday last. The meeting was attended by a large number of leading members of the community. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was called to the chair. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimjee, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting places on record its sense of the deep and irreparable loss sustained by the Khoja community by the sad and untimely death of Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassam Bhaloo, J. P., founder of the Khoja Plague Hospital, Segregation Camp, Observation Ward, and a dispensary for free medical relief to the poor of their community." On the motion of Mr. Piroo Mahomed, seconded by Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee, it was resolved "that the chairman be requested to address, on behalf of the meeting, a letter of condolence to the aunt of the deceased, and to forward therewith a copy of the above resolution." On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Furkni, it was resolved "That in view of the eminent and exceptional services rendered to the community during the time of plague by the late Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim, this meeting is of opinion that his memory should be commemorated in a suitable manner." Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed proposed, and Mr. Vullee Mahomed Pir Mahomed seconded, "that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to give effect to the 3rd resolution; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, chairman; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdoolabhoy Laljee, and Peero Mahomed, hony. treasurers; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Ismael Jan Mahomed, Alli Mahomed Bhimjee, and Husein Jusab Nur Mahomed, hony. secretaries; and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rehmoobhoy Alana, Hajeebhoy Laljee, Hasambhoy Visram, and others." On being put to the vote, the above resolution was carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THE LATE FOUNDER OF THE KHOJA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

A MEETING of the Khoja inhabitants of Bombay was held at the Muljibhoy Jetha Library on Sunday last, to take steps to perpetuate among them the memory of Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Hassum Bhailoo, the founder and supporter of the Khoja Hospital, segregation camp, dispensary, &c., in Bombay, who died on the 9th instant. The meeting was convened at the instance of the Khoja Debating Society, and was attended by a large number of members of the community. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula Cadarbhoy was called to the chair. The first proposition adopted by the meeting, on the motion of the chairman, was that the meeting expressed its deep sorrow at the death, on the 9th instant, of Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Hassum Bhailoo, who, at his own expense, for a period of over two years and a half, maintained the Khoja plague hospital, segregation camp, observation ward, and dispensary, and rendered the most disinterested services to it with "his mind, body, and purse." The chairman, in addressing the meeting in support of the proposition, expressed a sincere hope that the very useful institutions, founded and maintained by the deceased gentleman, would not be allowed to suffer for want of support.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee addressed the meeting in support of the proposition, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Peerbhoy Mahomed, it was resolved to send a letter of condolence, with a copy of the previous resolution, to the aunt of the deceased gentleman. On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, it was resolved that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was expedient to raise a fitting memorial of the deceased Khan Bahadur. On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to raise a subscription in the Khoja community, and that the amount collected be applied to the establishment of some useful institution for the benefit of the Khojas; the committee to consist of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, and about 50 others; that Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Hussain Jusub Noormahomed, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Ali Mahomed Bhimji and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed be the secretaries to the committee, with Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdullabhoy Laljee, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Peerbhoy Mahomed, as the treasurers.

The chairman announced that, in case the heirs of the deceased did not continue to maintain the plague hospital, or if some Khoja gentleman did not come forward to carry on the work of the hospital single-handed, Mr. Abdulbhoy Allarakhia undertook to contribute Rs. 2,500 for the maintenance of the hospital; and further that another Khoja gentleman desired to contribute Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 for the purpose. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX VS. NEMCHAND PUNJIRAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, who, in May last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408, of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment, further rigorous imprisonment for six months; the fine, if paid, to be given to the complainant as compensation. The prisoner had pleaded guilty before the Magistrate, his plea being that he had been robbed by gamblers. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. NANOO HUSAINBUX.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who, in May last, found him guilty of cheating under section 420 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their lordships, on a consideration of the record and proceedings, dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. DULABH MURAR.

Mr. Hamilton, in May last, convicted the accused of receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and assisting in disposing of the same, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Accused appealed to the High Court, but their lordships dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALLA MAHADU.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who, in April last, convicted him of theft and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further imprisonment for six months. Their lordships saw no cause to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. JETHA LADHA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who, in May last, convicted the accused of having abetted the commission of house-breaking and lurking house trespass, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200, or in default four months' further imprisonment. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUNNY MAHOMED.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who, in May last, convicted him of theft and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer three months' further imprisonment. Their lordships rejected the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	3	5	75
Total plague deaths to date	46,594	40,646	
Same date last year	6	1	62

Dr. Cayley, Special Medical Officer for Plague, summarising his weekly report, says:—The plague mortality in the hospitals for the week was 15, and the admissions for the week have been 21. This gives a percentage mortality of 71·4 on the admissions.

DISINFECTION BY STEAM.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. Steamer Naseri, Commander F. J. Raffin, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers. The baggage and belongings of all the passengers were disinfected by steam at the Malet Bunder Pilgrim Shed under the recent order of Government of disinfection by steam. The work was done under the supervision of Major J. Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S., Health Officer of the Port.

PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Chingleput ceased to be a plague inspection station from the 13th instant, and the mail trains from the South are no longer detained there for inspection. Mr. B. B. Dorabset, L.R.C.P., the Medical Officer on plague duty, and Mrs. Harding, the Plague Nurse at Chingleput, have had their services placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General. Mr. Dorabset will be temporarily placed on plague inspection duty at Arkonam, relieving Dr. Randle, whose term of service under Government will shortly expire.

SPLITTING UP THE ARTILLERY.

THE separation of the Royal Artillery into two distinct branches took place from the 1st June. The following details are now given by the "Pioneer." Mourn as the Royal Regiment may, the WarOffice, the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General have been able to carry through their schemes. In the army lists of the 1st June will appear two separate lists of mounted and dismounted artillery officers, and promotion is to go separately on each list. The mounted list will include field and horse artillery exclusively: the dismounted list including the garrison artillery, the siege artillery, and also the mountain artillery, both British and native. All officers now serving in the garrison artillery, who have a claim to come back to the mounted list, will have a "G" against their names in the mounted list, on which they will be borne. They will be absorbed as opportunities offer, and will be allowed to refuse a transfer when offered, once and for all. No second chance will be given them. The absorbing of these officers into batteries of field artillery will block the promotion of subalterns on the mounted list for some time, and will considerably accelerate that of the dismounted list, especially the subalterns. It has not yet, we understand, been fully decided how the various staff appointments and billets in the artillery are to be apportioned. The Lieutenant-Colonels commanding militia and volunteer artillery in the home districts, the Adjutants of auxiliary forces, and the large staff of instructors and "blokes" of all sorts, have got to be apportioned to each list, and this is a matter which very materially affects the promotion on each list. The siege artillery is to be a specialised branch, much on the same footing as the mountain artillery, and to be increased. The proposals on foot last year still further to split up the artillery into several regiments, has for the present fallen through, but has not been forgotten by the reformers. The question of band and messes has not yet been decided, and there are any number of similar questions still unsettled, which will give infinite trouble. The Deputy Adjutant-General, R. A., and his staff, disappeared on the 1st of April last and in their places have been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General and an Assistant Military Secretary, the former dealing with all questions re organisation and equipment, Colonel the latter with all personnel. These posts are filled by Colonel E. O. Haye, R. A., and Colonel J. R. Dalton, R. A., respectively. Their duties have as yet been but dimly defined, and chaos reigns supreme—a chaos not diminished by the loss of Colonel Richie and his assistants in the Royal Artillery offices. The separation of the Regiment will probably be received by the officers mainly concerned with mingled feeling. A few years back many of the rising generation clamoured for the change, but of late many have altered their minds. Some years ago, when Lord Harris' committee reported on artillery organisation, they were fully prepared to recommend some alteration; but their views were modified by perusing the confidential reports on the garrison batteries, which showed that many—and these of the best—had officers who had been often transferred from one branch to another. However, be all this as it may, the deed is now done, and the Royal Artillery have to make the best of it, as they doubtless will. In the meantime the steady increase of artillery cadres goes on, India is to get another siege battery to be stationed at Quetta, and is considering the advisability of having three heavy field batteries, armed with the 5-inch howitzer instead of the four elephant batteries as now, and these three howitzer batteries will then of course come on the mounted list. The five new field batteries are to be raised in this summer, and the establishments of the siege train companies have already been increased according to the new army order. The Indian Government have apparently accepted the new siege train organisation, as the siege companies coming to India next season have also been raised to the new establishment. The much needed increase to the number of mountain batteries, however, has been held over for the present.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	13	72	14	82	20	99	17	7
Monday, June 19th	1	57	1	30	0	26	1	62
Total	15	29	16	12	21	25	18	69
Total fall to June 19th, 1898	19	18	21	70	22	60	19	45
Total fall to June 19th, 1897	8	26	9	14	10	38	10	99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BHOWNAGAR.

THE intense heat here culminated in a heavy downpour on Thursday last, a terrible storm had accompanied the rain by which several houses were unroofed at Dhassa and Lathi, where 3in. 85cts. were measured. The corrugated iron sheets of the ginning factory were blown away to a distance of mile or so and the machinary suffered much damage through a wall having fallen on it. At Verawal, on Friday night, a terrible thunder storm occurred.

	In.	Cts.
Dhassa	3	85
Lathi	3	85
Dhola	3	93
Verawal	3	35

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	5	34
Saturday June 17th 1899	0	0
Total	5	34
Total up to 17th June, 98	7	51
Total up to 17th June, 97	2	44

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·100	SE	5	111·6	90·0	43	..	0·41	—0·18
Sirsa	29·124	SE	6	110 8	89 6	39	?	..	...
Delhi	29·500	ESE	9	98·7	83·5	61	...	1·48	+0·41
Agra	29·497	NE	7	95·0	84·9	69	...	1 51	+0·62
Cawnpore	29·181	E	3	89·3	79·1	87	0·20	2·49	...
Allahabad	29·483	E	5	89·1	77 3	83	0·4	0·89	—1·17
Jhansi	29·471	SW	3	89·2	78 6	91	0·35	2·31	+0·51
Jacobabad	29·321	Calm	4	121·0	89·5	40	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·517	WSW	15	96·4	84·	7[illegible]	...	0·00	0·0)
Jeypore	29·493	ESE	4	106 1	84·9	61	..	0·23	—0·72
Ajmere	29·485	W	6	103·4	85·0	63	0·02	0·3[illegible]	—0·3[illegible]
Deesa	29·549	WSW	11	105·1	76·0	77	0·35	0·42	—0·0[illegible]
Ahmedabad	29·562	WNW	5	98·2	83·6	72	...	0·9[illegible]	...
Bhuj	29·5 3	W	18	9 ·3	80·9	66	...	0·64	—0·08
Jamnagar	29·559	SSW	20	97·1	77·2	85	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·578	W	8	100·9	77·6	86	0·15	4·28	+2·58
Bhawnagar Para	29·572	SW	11	93·4	79·8	72	...	2·55	..
Veraval	29·57[illegible]	SW	15	87·1	81·2	84	...	3·6[illegible]	...
Neemuch	29·562	WSW	13	100·0	77·0	91	0·11	3·18	+1·81
Indore	29·577	W	7	93 [illegible]	72·1	96	1·69	4·77	—0·96
Saugor	29·537	W	8	87·8	72·1	95	1·73	3·17	—0 88
Jubulpore	29·510	SSW	5	90 9	75·1	82	0·02	0·75	—3 45
Hoshangabad	29·610	SW	3	100·6	71·2	84	1·33	1·61	—2·38
Khandwa	29 602	W	8	98 [illegible]	85·1	8[illegible]	0·11	0 49	—2·64
Raipur	29·551	SW	5	86·3	72·6	79	0 24	3·07	—0·86
Nagpur	29·5 6	SW	7	93·2	75·6	82	0 09	1·35	—3·48
Amraoti	29 620	WNW	12	90 7	75.8	80		3·48	—0·12
Akola	29·607	WNW	8	80·	76·	78	0·01	3·42	×0·57
Surat	29 618	SW	5	92·6	75·0	91	5·77	9·88	+5 56
Malegaon	29·606	WSW	13	93·9	76·1	70	...	3·07	+0·02
Bombay	29·672	SW	19	83·2	77·3	[illegible]3	1·01	17·04	+7·29
Poona	29 694	WSW	17	79 1	70·9	77	0·04	3·9[illegible]	+0 93
Ahmednagar	29·665	WSW	18	84·3	72·0	6[illegible]	..	4·69	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	21	90·3	...	75	...	4·18	...
Sholapur	29·691	SW	25	92·7	74·5	61	...	0·95	—2·74
Ratnagiri	29·723	SW	9	84 9	77·4	85	0·30	24·60	+1·40
Belgaum	29·752	WSW	7	74·3	67·3	95	0·0[illegible]	8·06	+3·37
Goa	29·761	NW	12	85 0	75·4	87	0·22	23·45	..
Karwar	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	29·812	WSW	3	86·8	74·9	85	1·64	27·37	+2·92
Calicut	29·219	Calm	3	83·2	73·5	94	0·27	32 16	×8·73
Cochin	29·815	Calm	...	82·	72·7	91	0·91	21·78	×3·36
Bangalore	29·799	WSW	13	82·3	65·3	85	0·69	0·75	—1 97
Secunderabad	29·665	SW	17	90·6	74·0	69	0 01	1·62	—1·47
Masulipatam	29·6 3	WNW	13	98·7	78·1	68	0·02	0·91	—2·49
Bellary	29·727	W	11	89·7	75·2	50	..	1·79	×0 63
Cuddapah	29·718	WSW	6	99·7	80·9	54	...	0 18	—2·16
Madras	29·727	W	10	100·0	83·0	54	...	0 11	—1·29
Coimbatore	29·799	SSW	6	89·4	70·1	86	...	0·50	—0·54
Trichinopoly	29·757	W	11	99·6	79·3	55	...	0·16	—0·63
Negapatam	29 766	W	20	101·0	78·4	64	...	0·27	—0·79
Colombo	29·879	WSW	7	87·0	75·0	91	0·21	7·31	×1·53
Aden	29·686	ESE	8	93·8	82 8	65	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 2·37 (17·20); G. T. H., 1·30 (17·17); St. G. H., 1·07 (17·48); C. P., 1·01 (17·01).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, a brisk fall at Jacobabad and Raipur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Veraval, Sholapur and Secunderabad, 20 at Ahmednagar and Bhavnagar Para, and 18 at Karachi and 16 at Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from ° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad and Deesa, and the minimum 4° to 10° in Rajputana, the Indus Valley, and at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are locally large, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (5·77"); between one and two inches at Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Calicut and Bombay; light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo; and a few drops at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Belgaum, Poona, Akola, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Ajmere.

Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail, and rain is to be expected all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay, and also in Gujarat, Berar, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces and Ceylon.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

MONDAY: The pressure has fallen slightly to briskly over the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, and risen slightly in North-Eastern India. It is in considerable defect in the South-Western Punjab and Upper Sind, and in slight to moderate excess in Burma, Bengal and the East Coast. The general distribution of pressure is fairly normal with steeper gradiants than usual. The distribution is favourable for easterly monsoon and winds in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab. Winds are normal in direction everywhere. They are feeble at Colombo and are falling off on the West Coast, but are strengthening at the head of the Bay limit. Moderate general rain has fallen over Burmah, North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces, Central India, and the West Coast. The temperature is normal in the Peninsula and Burmah, and in excess in the Punjab and Rajputana, and lower than usual in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Central parts of the country. The conditions are favourable for a general rainfall over the same area as yesterday, and for extension of rainfall into the South-East Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·592
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·2
General Directions of wind*		S, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	496
Fall of Rain		1·62
Total fall during month		17·04
" " year		18·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th		0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A BANKER AND FIVE OTHERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ACQUITTAL OF ALL THE PRISONERS.

MR. J. A. C. LORD, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, gave judgment, last week, in the Sangoli murder case, in which a banker and landowner of the district with five others were charged with having murdered one Virbhadra, a farmer of the same district, under circumstances of great cruelty. The Public Prosecutor of Belgaum appeared for the Crown, and M. Laikaka, with Mr. R. G. Khote, pleader, defended the prisoners.

The case for the prosecution was that at midnight, with a brilliant moon, on the 24th March last, while the deceased was fast asleep in his field, the six prisoners went together, armed with hatchets, and awoke a companion of the deceased, named Fakira, who was sleeping close by, and on his enquiring who they were, the first accused showed him the shining blade of his hatchet, and in a very slow but solemn tone, warned him against making the slightest noise, and pushed him aside, commanding him to sit down behind a boundary mould. The accused then struck deceased with the hatchet. He fell down on the ground, face downwards, and the murderers ran away in the direction of the village. Two witnesses were called to prove that all the accused met together on the previous evening at a certain place in the village, and again early the next morning at another place. The motives for this horrible murder were various, according to the prosecution. With regard to the first accused it was alleged that the wife of the third accused was in his keeping—and became intimate also with the deceased,—who gave her a severe thrashing one day. The motive assigned to the second accused was that the field which he used to cultivate was hired by the deceased on a higher bid, last year. The motive assigned to the remaining prisoners was that they were friendly to the first and second accused, and used to drink "tandy" together frequently.

For the defence it was urged that the motives assigned to the prisoners for such a cold blooded-murder were insufficient and ridiculous; and that the evidence showed that the third accused (who died while in police custody) was a rich banker and landlord, and it was improbable in the extreme, and a monstrous suggestion that he would join the other prisoners, so far below his position, in a midnight expedition, with murder as its object; that the pretended eye-witness to the crime, Fakira, must either never have been there and a perfect liar, or that if he were there, it is more likely that he was an accomplice of the offenders. He was the only human witness to the murder, and the murderers, whoever they were, and however desperate, would have, in order to destroy all evidence against themselves, made short work of the witness by chopping off his head first; that the subsequent conduct of this witness, who went unusually early that morning for a bath on the river and washed all his clothes, and never informed other people in the neighbouring fields of what he had seen, nor next morning to the Kulkani, who questioned him, nor to his own brother, nor to the deceased's brother, till the police got hold of him, was extremely suspicious; and that the conduct of the police in not promptly searching his house and examining his clothes was also open to adverse criticism. Further, that there were two factions in the village, and Anantapa, the banker, and the rest of the prisoners having belonged to one of them, the people of the other faction had very probably put the police on the wrong scent, the result being that the wrong persons were in the dock.

The Sessions Judge, in his brief but lucid charge to the Jury, amongst other things, directed that against the first and the second prisoner there was evidence chiefly of the eye-witness, Fakira, and it was for them to say if they believed it; and that against the other prisoners there was absolutely no case. After retiring for twenty minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty against all the prisoners, who were acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

247-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellin Atkins vs Edward O'Brien—Smetham B and Noble—Part heard for dismissal.
482-98—Hiralal M and M—Ahmed Miyan Alibhai Shirvey vs Sharifabibi and others—K J Mantri.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parbai alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.—Part heard.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.
410-98—Payne G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy and others—Dikshit and D and K B Mehta.
741-98—Madhowjee Veerjee—Jeewandas Purshotum vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Vajjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansuklal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537 97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

340-98—Bicknell M and M—Gcolam Mohedin bin Mahomed Chogby and another vs Pacho bibi and others—Bicknell M and M, and Khanderao and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukshmibai—Smetham B and N.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For dismissal.

68-3042-99—In person—Purshotum Dipchand and others vs Karmalli Joosub and another—Thakurdas D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

686-97—Edgelow and G—Purshotum Morarjee vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel.
277-98—In person—Mahomed Hajee Essa vs Hajee Casam Sulleman.
579-98—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sadaram and another vs Joogulkisson Mulchand.
58-99—Payne G and S—Ismail Hajee Beg Mohomed and others vs Allana Oomer and others—Pestonji R and K
125 99—Wadia and G Maneckchand Jaichandjee vs Khooma Mana and others.
156-99—Matubhai and J—Gokalbhai Dolutram vs Vagjee Bhimjee.
163-99—J C Cama—Kalidas Jutha and others vs Waghjee Bhimjee.
179-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Cowasjee Eduljee Patel and another vs Hajee Oosman Abba and another.
211-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Premjee Mowjee vs Kessowjee Damodher Jairam—Craigie L and O.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

22-99—In person—Dada Miya Shaik Abdulla vs Mahomed Hoosein Makba—A M Madon.
23-99—In person—Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed vs Shamsoodin Amiroodin Choregar.

Long Causes.

562-97—Wadia and G—Bulchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanootram and others—Smetham B and N Edgelow and G for Consent Decree.
466-98—Nanu and H—Magonlal Maluckchand vs Damodher Hurichandra and others—Edgelow G and W.
424-98—Madhawjee vs Mithabai V. Canjee Arjoon—Payne G and S.
542-98—In person Kamulsi Nathoo vs Huridass Samchand—in person.
561-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tallockchand vs Nanabhai Tullockchand and others.
380-08—King and C—Bibibai vs Moosa Abu and others—Payne G and S and King and C.
721-97—Tyabjee and Co, for pauper—Abdool Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub—Payne G and S.
18-99—K Bhutia for pauper—Ashabi and others Amirbi and others.
9-79—In person—Shaboodin bin Badulla vs Sulleman Madan—K B Mehta.
28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow and G and W.
91-99—Sharshetjee Shroff Dhacoobai vs Pandurang Krishnajee Bhojnay—Payne G and S.
97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Honble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

There will be tent-pegging, on the Cooperage, this morning, Tuesday, 20th instant, from 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, for recruits this evening Tuesday, 20th instant, from 5-30 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—In December last the election of the vice-president of the Municipality took place, when two candidates, Messrs. L. M. Wadia and Keshavlal Motilal, had come out to compete for the place. On the first occasion when the votes were taken, the counting resulted in a tie, and on the second, Mr. Kashavlal won by a majority of one vote. Eight commissioners entered a protest against the election of Mr. Keshavlal as being illegal, and they sent a protest to the Government, with the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. The illegality of the election was based upon two grounds, viz., that the election should have been made by open voting and not by a ballot, and that the president ought to have given his casting vote on the first occasion when the voting took place. Now, the Legal Remembrancer has given his opinion that the election ought to have been made by open voting only, and upon that ground the Government have ruled that in all the Municipalities the election of vice-presidents should be made in the manner expressed by the Legal Remembrancer. As Mr. Keshavlal's election as vice-president has been held null and void, a re-election for the appointment of a new vice-president will take place shortly.

On May 29, the City Municipality elected fifteen delegates to vote for a candidate to the Legislative Council. All these fifteen delegates will very likely vote in favour of Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parakh. As Mr. L. M. Wadia counted much upon the Ahmedabad voters, this unforeseen result seemed to have utterly disappointed him. Thinking that his chances of success are very few, he has already retired from the field. Now the contest lies only between Mr. Gokuldas and Mr. Nasrullah Khan. The latter gentleman having already secured eleven votes of the Surat City Municipality, the competition will be a very keen one between these two. Mr. Nasrullah Khan relies also upon the Broach voters, who will most probably go in his favour. But he is almost unknown to the Kaira and Panch Mahal people. Mr. Gokuldas has numerous friends in these districts.

MARKET GARDENING IN INDIA.

AN OPENING FOR EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE.

To any one acquainted with the conditions of European life in India, it must seem strange, writes "Indian Gardening," that Europeans have not yet taken to the pursuit of market gardening in this country. That it would pay, no one will be prepared to deny. At present this branch of gardening is confined to the natives; and it must be confessed that, taking everything into consideration, the native market gardner has done remarkably well, thanks to the past efforts of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India in distributing seeds of English vegetables of suitable varieties, and encouraging their cultivation by the offer of liberal prizes at their annual shows. At the present time, during the winter months, one may find in the Calcutta Municipal Market English vegetables grown to as near perfection as it is possible to grow them in this country, as far as outward appearances go. Any one who has watched intelligently the exhibits of vegetables at the Calcutta Flower Shows, staged by native mailees, must have been struck by the very fine appearance of these; but when it comes to testing their quality and flavour, one at once misses what one is accustomed to find, for instance, in the vegetables sold in Covent Garden market. When one sees a fine-looking cabbage, and a beautiful white head of cauliflower, one naturally expects to find it of good flavour. The disappointment, however, is great when, on serving these up at the table, they are found to be either of rank taste and smell, or absolutely insipid. The reason for this is, of course, that the native market gardener cultivates his field of cabbage or cauliflower in the most primitive manner, and on soil that would yield no other result. It is different with these same vegetables grown in the private gardens of the European. The Aryan's one idea is to produce quantity, whereas the European amateur gardener directs his attention to quality; and herein lies all the difference.

Again, the native cultivator has no idea of the value and importance of using seed other than that gathered by himself from his present crop, and he goes on raising crops from this same seed year after year, with the inevitable result. He does not understand the meaning of renovation or the introduction of "fresh blood." The result of this is that, though the native may succeed in raising large heads of cabbage or cauliflower, they are entirely wanting in flavour. We have instanced the case of these two vegetables; but it is the same all through. The peas are insipid and tasteless, carrots, lettuce, turnips and the other species the same. All these are large to look at, but that is all. It is quite different in the case of vegetables raised by European amateurs in their private gardens. They procure fresh seed every year, and in the case of those who devote a little time and trouble to their vegetable gardens, produce excellent vegetables.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Haidari, 1,562 tons Captain A Clark, will sail to-day, for Aden, Jeddah, etc., with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Irena, 1,288 tons, Captain P D Far, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 5th June, with a cargo of sugar and general, and Mrs L F Seymore, and 11 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Irena s	Far	Mauritius, June 5.
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, June 17.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Rickford, for Karachi.
" Haidari, Clark, for Jeddah, etc.

The following vessels entered r l ading yesterday:—
Steamer Alecto, for Hull Karachi.
" Moravia, for China, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—10,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt coir yarn, Moolji Haridas.
Moorgate s—1,337 cwt linseed oil cake, The Mofussil Co. Ld.

FOR GLASGOW.
Hispania s—3,000 cwt musoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—14 bales skins, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamail; 1,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Medy and Co.
Shanghai s—208 cwt olibanum, 42 cwt gum, and 7 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, Allybhoy Chagla and Co; 3 0 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 100 cwt gum and 99 cwt hingda K B Sajan; 442 cwt gum and 50 cwt ambahuldi J P Damjee; 500 cwt buffalo horns, S M Sachedina.

FOR HULL.
Alecto s—2,000 cwt wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Rhodesia s—4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 6,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Shanghai s—200 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.
Kt. Errant s—2,480 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 350 bales cotton waste and 116 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; 2,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.
Kt Bachelor s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—8,700 cwt wheat, 6,099 cwt teelseed, 18,460 cwt rapeseed, 7,700 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.
Hispania s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Mobile s—8,939 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 2,041 cwt poppyseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Anatolia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Bisagno s—760 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Moravia s—500 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales twist, The Dhun Mills Ld; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 133 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 16 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 250 bales twist, King Wah and Co; 105 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 176 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 1,095 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Coromandel s—30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, N J Abraham; 12 chests opium, C Boman0 and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 28 chest opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, Soonderjee Arjun; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 1 parcel cowbazar Bundaliy Esmall; 40 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Soonderjee Arjoon and Co; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 13 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Moravia s—500 bales twist, Tat. and Co; 367 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 392 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Coromandel s—26 chests opium, Talati and Co; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 32 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 67 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebr him and Co; 33 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 42 chests opium and 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 97 bales piece goods, C Bamonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon, 18 chests opium, K A Rahim.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Coromandel s—3 cwt ivory, A H Joosub, 3 cwt ivory, Fattaychand Khoobchand.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Reme[dy]
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and r[...]
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the wo[rld]
bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	26,000	18,000	5,000
„Exports to U Kingdom	18,000	24,000	3,000
„ „ to Continent	44,000	30,000	28,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	81,50,000	84,72,000	65,80,000
„ „ to U. K. „	32,78,000	33, 5,000	29,70,000
„ to Continent „	34,41,000	37,03,000	27,91,000
„ Stock in the Ports	6,10,000	350,000	2,29,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	34,50,000	28,03,150	22,29,000
„ „ of Surats	1,87,000	1,74,760	2,57,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	13,59,000	11,43,950	10,34,000
„ London	5,000	4,000	5,000
American afloat	40,000	60,000	19,000
East Indian „	5,000	8,500	12,000
Total	14,08,000	12,21,950	10,70,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-32d.	3 17-32d.	4 1-8d.
„ Good Bhowaugger	2 25-32d.	3 1-32d.	3 15-32d.
Difference	5-32d.	1-2d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office. Dec.	Rs.	1,51,976
„ „ „ Branches „	„	99,035
Other „ „ „ Inc.	„	44,429
Government Securities „	„	8,053
Other authorised „ Unchanged.		
Loans Dec.	„	5,52,605
Bills Discounted and Purchased Dec.	„	2,70,350
Balances with other Banks Inc.	„	38,384
Cash Inc.	„	9,16,853

There was again an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to over 9 lakhs, at some 116 lakhs, as against the increment in the week previous of some 3 lakhs, at a little more than 106 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 1 1-2 lakh at the Head Office, and about 1 lakh at the Branches ; to Private Deposits there was the trifling addition of 1-2 lakh. Loans were 5 1-2 lakhs lower, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON has been a quiet market to-day. The purchases reported amounted to only 1,900 bales on account of the Mills, comprising 1,500 Dhulia at Rs. 128 per candy, 200 Knangaum at Rs. 134, 200 Junagadh at Rs. 124.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows: —

Cotton	2,184	bales.
Wheat	36,222	cwts.
Linseed	4,925	„
Rapeseed	12,238	„
Poppyseed	1,084	„
Castorseed	3,279	„

FREIGHTS.—The Murex (s) has been berthed for Genoa at 16s. per ton and a line for Marseilles has been done at 18s., also several lots for Antwerp at 18s. Some lots were booked at 17s. and at 17s. 3d. for seeds.

EXCHANGE has been firm in tone to-day at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Wire was taken, for June and forward delivery, at Is. 3 31-32d. ; and of Merchants' Bills a fair amount was also placed. The market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand,	Is. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...Is. 3 31-32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	...Is. 4 1-8d. „
Francs	...1-09½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have continued quiet and unchanged at 100 5-8 for 3 1-2 per cents., for both Money and Account.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 25 lower ; New Great Eastern, Rs. 20 ; Luckmidas, Rs. 25 ; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 10 ; Central India, Rs. 5. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggar, 2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols 108 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 101 1-4 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 96 9-16
Bar Silver 27 3-4
The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Japan to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sextra (extra) arrived here yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived here, to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 19.

Mail steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th June, as compared with the statement of 10th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 10. Rs.	June 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,64,512	47,12,536
Do. do. at Branches	27,55,708	26,54,673
Other Deposits	320,85,749	321,30,478
Post Bills	8,831	7,984
Credits, undrawn	19,82,067	19,60,901
Rs.	592,96,810	590,68,275
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,69,763	103,77,816
Other authorised Securities	34,24,511	34,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,57,760	69,92,498
Loans do. do. do.	190,00,033	184,47,461
Bills Discounted and purchased	77,01,178	74,50,312
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,798	25,095
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	2,13,351	2,51,75
Cash	105,75,638	115,95,491
Rs.	592,96,810	590,68,275

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year,	14,86,633	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,932
Total for 19 weeks ..	15,77,851	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,932
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,588	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of 1Cy. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,525	45,33,312	89,611	56,62,478

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 72,614
Increase to date ..... „ 4,36,474

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 18.

10 p.m.	80·0

MONDAY.—JUNE 19.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	90·3
2 p.m.	91·4
6 p.m.	83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROYAL—June 18, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the wife of R. Royal, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

MARRIAGES.

BUTTRESS—CURRY—June 12, at the R C Chapel, Dohra Dun, by the Rev Fr Seraphine, Edgar William Buttress, Mathematical Master, Murr, to Helena Margaret, daughter of Mr M Curry, of Charleville, Ireland.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE—ROBINSON—June 13, at the Church of St Nicholas and St Mary, Naini Tal, by the Venble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev A H Lingridge, Captain Henry Lawrence Dingwall-Fordyce T S C, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K C B, Royal, late Bengal Artillery, to Lillian, youngest daughter of the late S H Robinson, Esq., of Gnoosery, Howrah, Bengal, and of Mrs Robinson, Sidcup, Kent.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.

SIR HENRY FOWLER'S motion to disallow the Indian Countervailing Duties Act was rejected in the House of Commons by a very decisive majority indeed, a majority of nearly two to one. The Secretary of State certainly represented the well-nigh unanimous opinion of India when he stated that the Bounty system justifies strong measures, seeing that the cultivation of the sugar-cane is the backbone of agriculture in Northern India. If the impossible had happened, and the House had voted in favour of Sir Henry Fowler's motion, not only would India have been, in Lord George Hamilton's words, deprived of one of the greatest benefits in our power to confer upon her, but the sympathies of her people would have been hopelessly alienated from the Government without any compensating advantage whatever. Undoubtedly the strength of the Government depends on the confidence of the people of India in its ability not only to maintain peace, but to promote the material prosperity of the country. Carrying the war into the enemy's camp Lord George maintained that the Sugar Bounties Act is not only politic, but economically sound, and that it will set the example to other parts of the Empire, showing them how to put an end to the vicious system of subsidised Protection. But it is first and foremost a blow struck in the defence of India's special interests, and for that reason the press of India, European and Native, have well-nigh unanimously approved and supported it from the beginning. Mr. Chamberlain, who, as Secretary for the Colonies, had an interest in Mauritius, strongly advocated the expediency of imposing countervailing duties against the foreign bounties which were driving Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market. It was therefore fitting that he should defend the policy of the Indian Act, and maintained what is obvious, that it is in nowise opposed to Free-trade principles. It is noticeable that the English opponents of the legislation of March last unblushingly argued that the Government of India should not be allowed to impose countervailing duties in India as they would establish a precedent for similar legislation in England. But the circumstances are not the same. The British public profits by the Bounty system to the extent of two millions sterling per annum, that being the amount of the sugar bill paid by the Continental Governments for reasons of their own. India was suffering serious loss from the injury done to an important industry. It remains to be seen whether the British Government will be able to ignore the serious peril to Imperial interests from the ruin of the West Indian Colonies deprived of their only market by the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Already a strong feeling in those islands in favour of annexation to the United States is attracting attention in New York and Washington. When Cuba and Porto Rico are enriched by a virtual monopoly of the American market the contrast between their prosperity and the desolation of the British West Indies will be very marked, and the disaffection, which is already in evidence, will receive a dangerous impulse.

It seems strange, in view of this obvious danger becoming more prominent every day, to find a Unionist and strongly Imperialistic paper like the *Overland Mail* stating oracularly that not a few electors will turn against the Government over the Countervailing Duties question at the next General Election. That is bracketed with other sins of omission and commission which are alleged to have put the Government out of touch with public opinion. We are told that "in spite of the disorganisation of the Radical party, there may yet be a flowing tide sufficiently strong to oust the Ministry, and perhaps also to overcome 'cross-currents,' and possibly then we shall see them (the Liberals) acting under a common and overwhelming impulse." The disintegrating influences at work in the Ministerial ranks are, we are informed, the dissatisfaction which was felt by a considerable body of Churchmen with the religious policy of the Government ; Mr. Balfour's declarations on the Catholic University question which will alienate a large Protestant vote in all the constituencies ; the representation of the various important interests annoyed by Mr. Ritchie's policy at the Board of Trade, the disappointment of the working classes who voted for the Government on the ground of the social programme on which they went to the country, and especially the failure to elaborate a scheme for Old-Age Pensions,—at a cost to the tax-payer of twenty-six millions per annum ; the Indian Sugar Bounties Act ; the general feeling that the policy of the Government in China has been vacillating, timorous and actually injurious to British prestige and interests ; and, above all, the heavy burden which our external policy is imposing upon the tax-payers. The Government journals are accused of neglecting the indications of the change in the feeling of the constituencies and spending their energies in ridiculing the "cross-currents," and the lack of a directing chief in the Liberal Party. The reason why the various sections and leaders of the Opposition are struggling to gain commanding positions in the party is, according to the candid *Mail*, that they are becoming pretty confident of the defeat of the Ministry at the next election. It would appear from this that Imperial cabinets must build their house on a quicksand, for whatever they do, they make fewer friends than enemies, and the edifice is destined to collapse hopelessly when the façade is most imposing. But it is difficult to see how the Indian Sugar Bounties question can have weakened the hold of Government upon its supporters. The whole party, with the exception of Mr. J. M. Maclean, member for Cardiff, and Mr. Courtney, member for Liskeard, voted solid against the motion to disallow the Indian Sugar Act.

THE Commercial Mission to South America has resulted in the compilation of much valuable information. One of the reports deals with the conditions and prospects of British trade in Uruguay, the percentage proportion of the total value of imports received from each country showing England to stand first. The trade done by all the European countries has fallen off to an extent, the United States alone showing a slight increase. National industries, such as would compete with imports from Europe, are not of great importance, owing to the market being a limited one ; still, certain articles, such as candles, common soap, boots and shoes, matches, brushes and brooms, and beer, are mostly made in the country. The usual terms of credit are six months from the end of the month in which the goods are sold, discount for cash being six per cent. in the dry goods trade and five per cent. in hardware and lumber, etc., trades. The great majority of European drafts against shipments are drawn at 90 days' sight, but there are also a good many at six months' date. Dealing with the cotton trade, Mr. Worthington says cotton yarn is not imported, as there is no cotton-weaving industry yet in the country. In white piece-goods there is no serious competition with British manufactures. The United States and Italy have tried to compete, but hitherto not successfully, except perhaps to a very trifling extent. In greys, however, the American drills are much preferred to the British. The railways in the country, with the exception of a small local line out of Monte Video, are British, and the carriages and waggons are, as a rule, either imported from England or made by the railway companies on the spot. English cement is admitted to be the best, but the largest import is of continental cement. The coal supply is almost all British. A little comes from the United States, but this coal has not found favour with general consumers. Stationary steam engines of anything but quite small size have only an occasional sale. Gas engines are not liked owing to the high cost of gas. The United States "Baxter" engine, with vertical boiler, is a favourite for its convenience and for its economy in fuel. There are a few United States locomotives on the railways, but all the rest are British, and British are still procured in preference to others. As regards agricultural machinery, reapers and binders come mostly from the United States, but threshers are chiefly British ; seven-eighths of the ploughs are American. Electric machinery and fittings appear to be chiefly German. In many commodities Italy holds the sway, and undoubtedly the Italian manufacturer has a decided advantage in cheaper rates and faster steamers over his rivals of Northern Europe ; and not only the Italian manufacturer, for Genoa evidently is often the cheapest route for goods coming from beyond the borders of Italy. It is not only the shorter voyage which accounts for this, but the enormous steerage, passenger traffic, and the marvellous numbers packed into one vessel. Mr. Worthington concludes with a warm recommendation for the adoption of the metric system of money, weights and measures, which is the only one recognised in Uruguay, and its absence of application, he thinks, often weighs adversely in placing orders.

MR. DESAI NAROTAM has at a very opportune moment published a new commentary on the Indian Stamp Act. The well-known treatises by Donogh and Venkutrao are both out of print, and with the new Indian Stamp Act, which comes into force on the 1st of July next, a new commentary on the Stamp Law was urgently called for. Mr. Desai's book seems to combine all the good points of every book we have before seen on the subject, and has in addition many new and useful additions which must have cost the author much pains and research. The scheme of the work is good. First, we have the New Indian Stamp Act, with notes to every section, showing to what section in the old Act it corresponds. As Appendix A to this Act are given the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the introduction of the Bill and passing of the Act, and in Appendices B and C the Government notification reducing and remitting Stamp duties under the new Act and the rules under the new Act. Then follows the Act of 1879, which is in force at present, most excellently annoted. The compiler has given under each section or article a reference to the corresponding section or article of the repealed Acts, together with the chief points of difference, if any. References are also given to the corresponding sections of the English Stamp Acts, from which the Indian sections have been taken. The cases have been arranged under their appropriate headings, which are printed in black type, with notes showing whether a particular case has been followed or dissented from in any subsequent cases. Besides the case law the notes contain useful extracts from the proceedings of the Legislative Council and from the various circulars, orders, letters, resolutions, etc., issued by the Government of India as well as the Local Governments and Boards of Revenue or other stamp authorities in their executive capacity which though not having the force of law, may still be remitted as a guide. One of the appendices to this volume is a list of questions and answers on the law of stamps which will be found most useful by students and others preparing for the various legal examinations. The book is nicely bound, and can be obtained in Bombay from Messrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, or the local booksellers. The price is Rs. 5-8.

THE hourly express railway service between Manchester and Liverpool is probably the finest in the world, one company performing the 33½ miles in forty minutes. Notwithstanding the rapidity of travelling and the anxiety of the Railway Companies to meet the convenience of the commercial classes, a committee of business men and engineers appointed by the Lord Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester has been making enquiries into Mr. Behr's scheme for a high-speed railway constructed on the mono-rail principle. They report the proposal is feasible, and can be worked without any greater risks than those of ordinary railway travelling. Electrical science is yet in its infancy, and the extent of its possibilities have not yet been discovered. We in India have had practically no experience of it. But we may, for English tests may eventually commend electricity to our more general use. The mechanical merits of the proposed electrical railway have already been tested, and so far as they have gone have been favourable. It is, however, doubtful if people would care to enter a vehicle and be whirled through space at an appalling rate of speed. The Committee of enquiry are of opinion that the scheme is not only practicable, but worthy of attention at the hands of investors. They estimate the capital expenditure at one and a-half millions, but the revenue is purely a matter of speculation. It depends on public favour, which will not be extended until much more is known about the guarantees of safety. These recommendations may be gratifying to the inventor, and it is hoped they may result in enabling Mr. Behr to submit his plans in complete form for the judgment of Parliament. We fancy, however, that both the travelling and investing public will require a great deal more information before they regard the proposal with favour.

WE understand the cases of Messrs. Trotter and King are being referred to the Government of India. In this connection the Lahore paper is mistaken in asserting that they will necessarily lose their appointments in consequence of being imprisoned for assault, the fact being that all such cases are decided upon their merits, and a precedent exists for condonation where punishment inflicted by the law itself meets the requirements of the case.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Friday next.

THE Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the Hon Mr. N. G. Chandavarker have proposed the Hon. Mr. Justice BadroodinTyabji as a Syndic in Arts, in place of Principal Hawthornthwaite, resigned.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff, to request the City Improvement Trust to furnish each member of the Corporation with a copy of the certified proceedings of their meetings. The motion which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, expressing the desirability of admitting the public to the Trust meetings, was transferred to next month's agenda.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Deoali on Inspection duty on Thursday next, leaving by the S a.m. (local time) passenger train. The Command of the Bombay Garrison will devolve upon Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Govan, 1st Norfolk Regiment, during the absence of General Ventris. A salute of 9 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, to announce the departure.

CAPTAIN C. DAVIES, at Gilgit, officiates as Assistant Political Agent at Chilas, during Lieutenant Dew's absence on leave.

MR. HINDMARSH is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, East Coast Railway, class 1, vice Mr. Morton, deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOYCE COMBE will not take up the command of the Rawalpindi District in succession to General Moorsom till the end of September.

THE Metropolitan remains in Darjeeling until the end of September, when he will make a short tour, reaching Simla in the first week of October. He is to be the guest of Lord Curzon.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th May 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 446,646 maunds and Rs. 1,54,758 in the earnings.

A REVIEW of Madras Irrigation Works published in the "Gazette of India," shows that the major works have given a return of 7·86 per cent., and the minor works 9·49 for the year 1897-98.

MR. DONALD, C. I. E., took over charge of the office of Political Officer in Tochi from Mr. Lorimer on the 10th June. Mr. Lorimer reaches Peshawar on the 18th June to take over charge of the Khaibar.

MR. DYSON, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as junior Consulting Engineer for Railways at Nagpur, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer.

SIXTEEN villagers of Canning Town were convicted by Mr. Forrester, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, of illicitly manufacturing salt. The accused were fined in all Rs. 222, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment each.

CAPTAIN LE MESURIER, Political Agent in Sikkim with Mrs. Le Mesurier, have arrived at Darjeeling, where they will make a short stay. They have been on a tour in Sikkim, and have crossed the Jhelup Pass into Thibet, visiting Yatung.

A FULL-GROWN makna elephant has recently appeared in the Rowta tea garden in the Mangaldai subdivision of the Darrang district, where he is causing considerable damage. Rs. 50 is therefore to be the reward of any enterprising hunter who will rid the province of the intruder.

MR. T. E. STRACHEY has won another round of his duel with the Cawnpore Municipality on the subject of the profession-tax on barristers. The Municipality sued to recover the tax levied for the year 1898-99, but, under the recent ruling of the High Court, the Cantonment Magistrate held that Mr. Strachey had not been legally and properly assessed, and dismissed the suit.

ORDERS issued by the Government of India to Civil Surgeons with entomological proclivities require these overworked gentlemen "to make collections of mosquitoes and other flies that bite men or animals in accordance with the instructions contained in Professor Ray Lankester's pamphlet," with a view to determining the possible connection of malaria with mosquitoes. Nothing is said of the common or bungalow flies or mosquitoes which if self-educated, are not less nimble in attack.

DURING the week 4th to 10th June there were 17 cases of plague with 4 deaths in the Hoshiarpur district, and one case and two deaths in the Jullundur district. All the cases in the Hoshiarpur district occurred in the village of Dial, where it is pretty certain the disease had been carefully concealed by the villagers. The infection of the village of Aur for the third time is unfortunate, as this may cause the people of neighbouring villages to lose confidence in our disinfecting processes.

AN examination for twenty-eight commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps will be held in London on 28th July and following days. Considerable disappointment is felt at the very small number of commissions offered for competition, as it is notorious that the Royal Army Medical Corps is over one hundred below the number characterised a few years ago as a "dangerously low minimum," and eighteen additional officers were authorised in this year's estimates. It is believed that a number of appointments will be offered to candidates nominated by the Medical Schools.

THE Railway Police recently arrested at Mayaveram, on the South Indian Railway, a man named Aiyappa Chetty, hailing from South Canara against whom five cases of cheating have already been proved. He had on him sovereigns, five franc pieces, notes and jewels, valued in all at Rs. 1,136. His method was to offer sovereigns in payment for articles which he pretended a desire to buy, then to get back the sovereigns and tie them up in a little bag. After some further haggling, he would close the bargain and hand over a bag, containing quarter anna pieces, looking for all the world like the other bag. He practised this risky trick successfully from Bombay to Colombo.

THE trial of Baboo Chandi Charan Dey, station-master of Fazulpore, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and Driver Sook Chand, who were charged under Section 101 of the Indian Railway Act, with negligence of duty and thereby causing a collision between a light engine and some ballast trucks on the 28th of April, resulting in the death of four coolies and serious injury to others, has just been concluded before Mr. P. C. Singhee, Sub-Divisional Officer of Feni. Inspector Mazumdar prosecuted on behalf of the railway administration, and two local pleaders defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty. The court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to eighteen months' and to two years' imprisonment, respectively.

THE mail from London brings with it a good deal of mention of Thomas Wood, who was born a hundred years ago on May 23. All the writing about him is very tender,—a life so compounded as his of tears and laughter could not fail to excite love and sympathy. Hood's humour we can hardly spare, much of his punning, in spite of the critics, we cannot do without. But Hood was more than a humourist. The British public would have none of his serious poems, they wanted louder laughter, and Hood, poor and in debt, ill in health and sick at heart, had to cater for them till he felt exhausted, finding time only on his death-bed to write the verses that had in them the very essence of grace and tenderness. It is usually the lot of a great poet to have his path made clear for him as far as the necessities of life are concerned. It becomes a question, whether or not Providence always allows the poet to speak his message.

The Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Landtag has passed the following resolution in connection with the Succession Question :—The Landtag petitions the Ducal Government to take such steps in the highest quarters as may ensure that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who, so far as human calculation can foresee, will one day be called upon to ascend the throne of the Duchies, may, as soon as possible, take up his practical residence in the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, receive a German education, and acquaint himself with the conditions of his new home by personal observation.

THE "British Medical Journal" says it has the best authority for stating that the alarming paragraphs regarding the Queen's eyesight which have appeared lately are erroneous and misleading. For a considerable time the Queen's sight has been to some extent impaired, owing to changes incidental to advanced years, but the journal is glad to be in a position to say that the deterioration has ceased to be progressive, and that the sight has in no respect become worse during the last few years. All reports to the contrary, as well as the rumour of any impending or even contemplated operation, are described as "inventions."

AN official contradiction is given to the report published in London that arrangements have been made whereby the succession to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will pass from the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, to the Duke of Albany. On the contrary, provision has been made in the estimates of the Ducal Treasury for a permanent stay of Prince Arthur of Connaught in the Duchy, and measures have also been taken for assigning a suite of apartments for the Prince's use in the Castles of Coburg and Gotha. It is stated in Gotha that the intention at British Court is to let Prince Arthur of Connaught stay at Eton for a year and a half more until he permanently goes to reside in the Duchy.

THE "Avenir du Tonkin" has still great hopes of the Myngoon Prince—whom it describes as a man who has sworn a mortal hatred against the English—who has vowed to do and dare everything to deliver his country from their yoke. The English, we are told, fears this Prince, and has him constantly under surveillance, knowing that in case of a European war he would be a "terrible adversary." The "Avenir" concludes with this "pin-prick" :—"We shall be the first to rejoice at disturbances which will afford a proof, under any circumstances, that if England is feared, she is not loved, and that the superiority she affects over France in regard to colonisation is all on the surface. We are scarcely loved by our pseudo subject, but she is cordially detested.

The Bar examinations, the results of which have just been published, present some peculiar features of interest. Perhaps the chief is the success of Mr. Shadi Lal in the examination. It is very unusual for an Indian subject to carry off a certificate of honour in the examinations, and, in addition to this he has won a special prize for Constitutional History. He has also carried off several scholarships at Gray's Inn. The number of examinees shows no signs of falling off, and, as usual, they come from all quarters of the world ; if not from China, at any rate from Japan to Peru. There has been the usual plough in the final of about thirty-six per cent., and in the preliminary examinations of about fifty per cent., while a certificate of honour is as difficult as a first-class in Law at Oxford.

A STRIKE at Creusot, where the great ironworks of France are situated, has suddenly assumed alarming proportions. The beginning of the strike dates a fortnight back, when the workmen of the great furnaces ceased work after demanding an increase of pay. To-day, says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on May 31, the strike is general. M. Schneider, the administrator, or general manager, of the works, arrived early on the scene, and later on the Sub-Prefect of Autun arrived and proposed to act again as mediator. Troops have been drawn out to keep order. The workmen have elected delegates to represent them. They ask ten per cent. increase of wages and the removal of certain obnoxious foremen. The excitement is hourly increasing. The gendarmes patrol the thoroughfares with drawn swords. The streets are crowded with workmen and their families. M. Bouvard, director of the architectural works of the Paris Exhibition, says that the strike may have serious consequences. There is no time to be lost in the exhibition, and the delay caused by the strike will give the utmost anxiety.

COLONEL A. F. BARROW, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is at present on leave in Kashmir, resigns the command of the 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry on completion of his seven years' tenure of the appointment. He will be succeeded not by Major Craster, the present second-in-command, but by Major F. B. Mein, of the 1st Punjab Infantry. Colonel Barrow, whose first connection with the 12th dates from 1872, has had a most distinguished military career. His war services include the Afghan campaign of 1878 for which he received the medal, and the operations in Chitral in 1895. He was mentioned in despatches on the latter occasion and received not only the medal with clasp, but the D.S.O. His Companionship of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him in connection with his excellent work upon the Afghan Boundary Commission. Under his energetic command, the 12th went through the recent frontier expedition with the Kohat Kurram force, and rendered a good account of themselves. Colonel Barrow has made himself universally popular with all ranks in his regiment, and his retirement is greatly regretted.

IN the course of his recent journey to Nepaul in search of Sanscrit manuscripts and inscriptions for the University of Cambridge, Mr. Cecil Bendall, who lately retired from the staff of the Department of Oriental Literature in the British Museum, made, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," some discoveries of early manuscripts of great interest and value in relation to the literary history of India. For instance, the extant Puranas have been pronounced by most critical scholars to be quite modern compilations, the oldest of them not earlier than the ninth century A. D., and in this connection it is of great importance that a manuscript of a considerable portion of the Skanda Purana, written not later than the ninth century A. D., has come to light in Nepaul, and has been acquired for the collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Mr. Bendall was able to spend many days in the examination of the Maharaja's splendid collection of manuscripts, and he came across two old copies of the poems of Vidyapati, whose works have hitherto been chiefly known from poor modernised editions of no account for the linguistic student. The new manuscript will probably prove of great value for settling the difficult problem as to what the language used by Vidyapati actually was. Mr. Bendall also discovered abut fifteen new inscriptions, most of which are of considerable antiquity and importance for the history of ancient Nepaul. He found modern Nepaul and its population, with their customs and superstitions, a promising field for the student of ethnology or folk-lore, and was specially struck with the parallelism which he noticed between some of the features and practices of Roman Catholicism and of the Buddhist religion in Nepaul. This resemblance between the Nepaulese form of divine worship and that of the Catholic Churches is, however, not peculiar to that country, as Lord Curzon informed Mr. Bendall that he had himself observed it in many other Buddhistic countries.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CABINET-MAKING.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is endeavouring to form a new Cabinet, and is offering M. Casimir-Perier the portfolio of War.

CONFLICTS ON THE SERVIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Serious conflicts have taken place on the Servian frontier owing to raiding by Albanians and Servian troops.

The Serbs say that Turkish regulars were also engaged in the raids.

The Porte and Servia are exchanging notes anent the outbreak.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

JUNE 19.

Later despatches from Hong Kong state that the Missionary Phillips and the ladies and Chinese converts who were reported to have been murdered at Kienning Fu are safe.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Boer meeting at Pardekraal resolved that it was impossible to concede anything beyond President Kruger's proposals at the Bloemfontein conference.

FURTHER TREATIES WITH AMERICA.

A treaty has also been concluded at Washington arranging for reciprocity between America and British Guiana.

A similar treaty is likely to be concluded for Jamaica.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., yesterday; and the s. s. India, for Colombo and Australia, the same time.

THE KHARKALLA STATION INCIDENT.

PROCEEDINGS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

The case against Moreshwar Vishnu and Narhar Amrit, late station and assistant station-masters at Kharkalla, was proceeded with before Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector. The same counsel appeared for the prosecution; Moreshwar was defended by Mr. Jog, of Ahmednagar, and Narhar by Mr. DeSouza.

Mina Luximon, porter, was re-called and cross-examined. He said the train from Lanowli always ran through the station. He did not know it had to stop, but as the whistle blew, he asked the station-master about bringing it in. He was not told why he was brought to Poona, but was told to get into the train and sit in a separate carriage from the accused.

Witness, examined by Mr. DeSouza, said he did not expect any credit from the occurrence. He had not been told he had prevented great accidents.

By the Court: He asked both masters if they would give signal, when the station-master replied he was not on duty.

Mr. Cowper was re-called, and in cross-examination said the accused were arrested for general neglect of duty and for not giving orders to the staff. Their conduct was likely to lead to an accident. He learned that the porter had admitted the train without orders from the muccadum. When he started from Lanowli, he supposed the train would as usual run through Kharkalla. The rule for giving ten beats when closing stations was principally applicable to the temporary block signal cabins which had been closed at several stations, and even in reference to them he had not given the closing beats.

Witness, examined by Mr. DeSouza, said that when he had closed the Sate station, between Talegaon and Kharkalla, the accused despatched an advisory telegram to Talegaon, stating that Sate was closed. They should thus have known quite well how Karli would be closed.

Mr. Ballantyne, head constable, also re-called, said he had arrested accused for not lighting lamps and refusing to work, which nearly led to two trains colliding.

Mr. Nadirshaw Nowrojee, engine driver, said Mr. Cowper told him that the mistake about Karli would be corrected at Kharkalla. The train did not ordinarily stop at Kharkalla, and if the signals were right, it would have gone through.

The case for the prosecution closed, and the defence began.

The first witness called was Kisna Nilkant Matey, a Brahmin doctor. He said he went to Lanowli on 7th May by a train which stopped at Kharkalla. He waited about two hours. After one hour he got down to drink water, and he heard the station-master tell the porter when the train left Karli to give the signal.

Cross-examined: He did not know the accused personally or by name. He had no patients in Kharkalla but had some at Villa, two miles from Kharkalla. Witness asked the station-master when the train would leave, and he said it had left Karli. He told the porter to lower the signal. He was never asked his name by the station-master. He was unable to explain how he got the name among hundreds of passengers. This was the only witness for the defence. Messrs. Jog and De Souza addressed the Court. Mr. Sealy then argued for the prosecution.

The Magistrate will give his decision to-morrow.

THE NORTON ASSAULT CASE.

APPLICATION FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

DECISION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Prinsep and Mr. Justice Hill, presiding over the Criminal Bench, Mr. Dunne moved, on behalf of the complainant in the case of Mr. Harry Norton vs. Prince Jani Mirza for a rule calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate and parties to show cause why this Court should not pass a sentence upon the first accused and should not enhance the sentence passed upon the second accused.

Justice Hill: The first accused has not been sentenced?

Mr. Dunne: No.

Justice Hill: Of what was he convicted?

Mr. Dunne: Of assault committed on the highway upon Mr. and Mrs. Norton with a whip. The second accused was also found guilty of assault upon Mr. Norton on the high road, on the Strand, near Prinsep's Ghat. The way in which Mr. Norton gave his evidence has been characterized as eminently truthful in the Courts below. Mr. Norton's conduct in this case is quite exemplary. If he inflicted such chastisement on the accused as he was provoked to the result would have been very serious for them. His object was simply to place the fact before your Lordships, and ask you to consider whether this is adequate sentence. Putting it upon the public grounds, it would be a serious matter if such offence took place again. The punishment inflicted had nothing in the shape of a deterrent effect. There are facts, and I would ask your Lordships to grant me the rule prayed for.

Justice Prinsep: We will consider the decision.

GOLD IN THE INDIAN TREASURIES.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Gold still continues to come in small quantities into the Government Treasuries in spite of Exchange being below sixteen pence. The amount paid in during the past few weeks was about £15,000.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Ravenshaw is transferred from Oodeypore to officiate as Commissioner of Ajmere, pending the arrival of Mr. Tucker, the permanent incumbent, next September. Colonel Ravenshaw then himself proceeds on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, A. A.-G., Bombay Command, is posted to Sind district.

Major C. T. Robinson, R. A., is transferred from the 72nd Field Battery, Bellary, to the 16th Field Battery, Kirkee.

Captain Budworth, late Acting Adjutant, R. A., Bangalore, is posted, on promotion, to the 24th Field Battery, Peshawar.

Colonel Rose, acting in command of Peshawar District, proceeds on three months' leave from the 17th proximo; Colonel Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, officiating, pending the arrival of General Elles.

Major-General Hogg, Commanding Deesa, goes on three months' privilege leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholetts, 5th Bombay Infantry, officiating.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, Central India Horse, remains at home on extended leave till the 23rd October.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The advent of the rains has at once produced a slight recrudescence in the plague figures for the week ending last Saturday, showing the total of 505 deaths against 469 in the previous week. The increase is chiefly due to greater mortality in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay city, deaths in this area having risen from 336 to 380. Elsewhere matters are very much as before, except that few more sporadic cases have occurred in districts round Calcutta, which has been clear for some little time previously. The Madras Presidency, for the first time for a considerable period, returns a clean sheet as regards plague deaths, while of seizures it only had three (all imported ones) in Salem district. Bombay city returns 62 deaths, Karachi 13, the Punjab one, Mysore State 24, Hyderabad State eight, Calcutta city eleven, and districts round Calcutta six deaths.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

One fresh case of plague was reported in Calcutta on Sunday; no deaths. There were 35 deaths from all causes against 45, the average of the previous five years.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

DECISIVE AUSTRALIAN VICTORY AT LORD'S.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The decisiveness of the Australian victory at Lord's has had a severely chastening effect on the believers in the superiority of the English cricketers, who, it is candidly acknowledged, were outplayed from first to last in every department of the game. Despite the attractions of Ascot, a marvellous crowd gathered at Lord's to witness the struggle—25,000 on Thursday and Friday; but a marked decrease to-day. Radical changes had been made in the composition of the English team, and the youthfulness of its members was noticeable. The full team was as follows:—Maclaren, Fry, Ranjitsinghji, Townsend, Jackson, Jessop, Hayward, Tyldesley, Meade, and Rhodes.

Notwithstanding that the home team had the first use of a perfect wicket, the six best wickets were down for 66, and it was only Jackson's 73 and Jessop's 51 that saved an utter collapse. The bowling of Jones was deadly, seven wickets falling to him for 88.

The visitors opened with characteristic patience, the main feature of their innings being Trumper's perfect 135, in which he never gave a chance. Hill also ran up 135, in which, however, he gave three chances. England's start in the second innings was again disastrous, Fry disappearing for 4, Ranjitsinghji for nothing, and Townsend for 8. A gallant stand was made by Hayward (77) and Maclaren, and this averted a single innings defeat, the total being 240. Maclaren made a grand 88 not out, an effort comparable to Ranjitsinghji's stand in the first test match.

Public criticism on the English failure is severe, reflecting an obviously general disappointment. The "Times" characterises the display, especially the fieldings, as discreditable and deplorable. The weather was magnificent.

THE PROFESSION-TAX AT CAWNPORE.

MR. STRACHEY AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

THE following is the judgment recently given by Captain Bailey, Cantonment Magistrate, in a case in which Mr. T. E. Strachey was sued for not having paid the license-tax assessed on him by the Cawnpore Municipality for the year 1898-99. The recent litigation on the profession-tax in which Mr. Strachey was successful will be fresh in the memory of our readers.

Captain Bailey said:—Mr. Strachey, a barrister-at-law, is prosecuted for not having paid Rs. 200 license-tax, assessed on him for the year 1898-99. Mr. Strachey has put forward several contentions against paying the tax demanded, amongst them being the legality of the tax and the improper procedure adopted in imposing the tax under section 42 of Act 15 of 1883. These points would have to be threshed out if there was no other objection, *i.e.*, if Mr. Strachey had been legally taxed under the rules.

This latter point is the one I consider should first be dealt with. The Municipal Board imposed or rather maintain that they legally imposed, the new tax on trades and professions with effect from the 1st January, 1898. The Local Government finally passed rules for the collection and assessment of that tax on the 7th January, 1898, and duly published them in the Official *Gazette*, dated 8th January, 1898. According to the explanation to Rule No. 8 the Sub-Committee constituted under the old rules could make the assessments for the year ending 31st March, 1899, *i. e.*, the period for which Mr. Strachey had been assessed. The tax on barristers was first intended to be imposed by the Board's resolution, dated 25th August, 1887. By virtue of that resolution Mr. Strachey was assessed, but he has successfully contested the assessment (*vide* the N. W. P. High Court's judgment filed by him, dated 5th May, 1899). By that judgment an injunction was granted restraining the Board from levying or recovering any tax from Mr. Strachey by virtue of the resolution, dated 25th August, 1887. The effect of the judgment is that there was no tax legally imposed on barristers up to the end of 1897. The imposition of the new tax which purports to include barristers, took effect from the 1st January, 1898.

It is clearly shown that Mr. Strachey was assessed the tax in question by a Sub-Committee constituted under the old rules in accordance with the explanation to Rule No. 8 of the new rules. As at that time it is shown by the High Court's judgment above referred to there was no tax on barristers, that Sub-Committee had no power to assess Mr. Strachey. The Sub-Committee under the old rules consisted of two members of the Municipal Board and one trader, whereas that under the new rules consisted of three members of the Municipal Board only. The explanation clearly states that the Sub-Committee must make the assessment in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the old rules; but as it has been held by the High Court, that there was no tax on barristers under the old rules I hold that Mr. Strachey has not been legally and properly assessed Under section 245 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, I order Mr. Strachey to be acquitted.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 14th June last, should be counted as a full working day, and Thursday, 15th June as a half working day for vessels in the docks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON TRADE.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.

TRADE MARK LEGISLATION.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

OWING to the wages dispute in the weaving branches of the trade the month opened with much uncertainty, but by the compromise arranged on the 3rd inst, for an advance of 2 1-2 per cent. to come into force on the first day in July, this disturbing influence was removed, and a considerable volume of business which had accumulated during the period of doubt as to the fulfilment of contracts was arranged. Merchants were induced to operate by the fact that business was likely to be carried on under normal conditions, and because the existing engagements of many producers made it advisable to place orders for forward delivery so as to secure supplies. The present position certainly affords ground for confidence in the maintenance of prices, as sellers are not likely to make concessions so long as they are fortified by well-filled order-books. There are, however, still some departments of the market in which a more active demand would be welcome, but taken altogether the volume of business, even allowing for the interruption of the Whitsuntide holidays, has been on a satisfactory scale during the past month.

A decided increase of activity in the cloth departments of the market has been noticeable. In several instances transactions have reached important dimensions, with delivery extending into next year. Much of the business done has been due to the competition among merchants to secure supplies of favourite cloths, as they have found it necessary, under the altered conditions prevailing, to anticipate the requirements of their over-sea customers. Although there has not been much change in quotations the tendency of prices has been to harden. The Indian sections have largely participated in the business done, and makers of shirting dhooties, and good qualities of shirtings especially, are generally deeply engaged. Transactions have been chiefly for Calcutta and Bombay, but orders for the other markets have not been wanting. Buying for China is sometimes spoken of as attaining important dimensions, merchants having been encouraged to operate for their season's trade by the action of buyers for India. A fair amount of business for the other Asiatic markets, such as Singapore, Burmah, Japan, and the Dutch East Indies, has been also mentioned. The demand for Turkey and Egypt has not reached normal dimensions, but certain of the Mediterranean markets have shown improvement. Business for several of the South American markets has been spoken of as satisfactory in extent, the improving tendency in the exchanges and in general prospects having afforded encouragement. Purchases for some of the colonial markets, the miscellaneous outlets, and the home trade have been stimulated by the activity in other quarters. Considerable orders for Cheshire and Burnley qualities of printers and finishing cloths have been booked, and manufacturers generally are more deeply under order than for some time past.

The position of spinners has improved during the month, though in some sections of the export branch the demand has continued unsatisfactory. Home-trade yarns spun from American cotton, which had been slow of sale while there was a possibility of a stoppage of looms, suddenly became active when the wages dispute was settled, and a large business was done at hardening prices. Since then spinners have not been pressing sellers, but manufacturers have continued to cover their orders for cloth when booked. Bolton counts spun from Egyptian cotton have met with more active inquiry, and prices have hardened in sympathy with the advance in the value of the raw material; spinners generally are holding smaller stocks, and in many cases are rather pressed for delivery. A revival of demand for two-fold plain and gassed yarns for Japan is a feature of the month, and a fair amount of business at hardening prices can be recorded. Although a few transactions at low prices in twofold 42's and 32's for the Eastern markets are reported, complaints of slackness of demand are very general in this section. Sales of single bundled yarns for India and other Eastern outlets have been difficult to effect at satisfactory prices, but several important lines in favourite spinnings have been arranged. "Extra hards" continue dull, and stocks have accumulated in several quarters. The Continental markets have not shown general activity, though now and again a fair volume of business has been brought to book.

The inability of the British and American Commissioners recently sitting at Ottawa to arrive at any settlement over the Alaskan Boundary question gives a somewhat painful prominence to the subject of gold mining in Canada. There are, however, more pleasing aspects of gold mining to be found in many parts of Canada than those which include the horrors of Chilcoot and the possibility of bad feeling between this country and the United States. The more startling and romantic nature of the struggle for gold in the Klondike is, naturally, apt to put in the shade, at least as regards the general public, the more certain methods of gold mining which are to be found scattered over various parts of Canada. Portions of the North-West Territories, British Columbia, and North and West Ontario are recognised as good mining districts, and especially certain sections of the wonderful Province of Ontario, so marvellously rich in minerals, waterways, and timber. Both silver and gold are to be worked with steady and excellent profit in many parts, one of the most interesting and important being the district known as the Rainy Lake Goldfields. The fields lie to the north of the western end of Lake Superior. The rail runs north from Duluth to Towar, and thence there extends a chain of lakes, on one of which is situated Rat Portage Station on the Canadian Pacific Trunk Line. That the district is a rich one and worth working to its fullest capacity is proved by what has already been done at Foley Mine by the Canadian Mines Development Company, Limited. Foley Mine is situated on the north shore of Shoal Lake, one of the string of lakes already referred to. In a recent report this mine was reported to have from eight to ten different veins of a proper fissure nature, all of which are well defined from the surrounding country rock. A net profit of £3 to £4 per ton is not unusual in the Rainy Lake District, and probably the introduction of the latest forms of stamping machinery would raise the figures considerably. Some idea of the manner of working the mines at present can be gained from our illustrations on the following page. Much splendid timber has to be cleared away before operations can commence, as can be seen in one of the views. The growth of the gold mining industry would give a welcome fillip to commercial enterprise in the province; the total value of the gold produced in Canada in 1897 was figured at 6,190,000 dollars.

It is one of the privileges of the average Briton to grumble, and it is one which he does not fail to exercise very freely. In reference to the subject of trade mark legislation a growl is fully warranted, because it has not for many years been in a condition that could be regarded as satisfactory, and it is so far from being so at the present time, that the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to promote an act for its amendment. The whole matter is hedged about with a large number of totally uncalled-for and frivolous restrictions which are not likely to find justification even from patent office officials. Special complaint is made of the confusion which exists, alike at the patent office and in the law courts in reference to word marks. Mr. J. E. Evans Jackson, in a paper read a few days ago before the Society of Arts, gave a curious example of this confusion, which, as it seems to be quite a typical case, is reproduced here. "When, a few months ago, an application was made to register the word "Jessamine" for soap—this application was refused on the ground that it was a geographical term. The attention of the learned Registrar was drawn to the fact that the Court of Appeal had recently decided that the word "Magnolia" was not a geographical term within the meaning of the Act, notwithstanding that there is a number of places called "Magnolia." The Registrar, acting for the Comptroller, refused, however, to follow the ruling of the Court of Appeal, and refused the application for the word "Jessamine." Within a few weeks a similar application for the registration of the same word "Jessamine," was made by another firm for tobacco, and on this occasion the mark was accepted and registered."

Among recent suggestions made for the amendment of the present law of trade marks may be included the demand that a wider range of words shall be available for legislation; that the trade marks office should be separated from the patent office; that there shall be a wider and more liberal construction placed on the provision of the Act of 1883 which refers to word marks; that the seal of a limited company should be registerable and useable as the signature of that company's business; that the decision of the Comptroller, in dealing with the registration of trade marks, should be considerably restricted, provided, an application is in order and complies with the conditions set forth in the Act; and that the classification of merchandise under fifty different heads, as adopted in 1876 for the purposes of the Act, should be altered and expanded where necessary, so as to be more in accordance with modern conditions. It is difficult to realise the fact that, until 1875, there was no statute law regulating or providing for the special protection of trade marks, so that until that period the owners of trade marks had to rely on the common law for protection against infringements. An amending trade-mark law was enacted in 1877, and again in 1883 an Act was passed in which a new definition of trade mark was adopted, enabling an applicant to "register a fancy word not in common use." This phrase was no doubt well meant, but that is all that can be said for it. It is ambiguous, indefinite, and has led to a great deal of legislation which was perfectly needless. In France and Belgium any word which is in itself distinctive is regarded as a trade mark, but there is some difficulty in accepting this definition in England. On the whole, it may reasonably be hoped that the Bill now before Parliament will go some way to redress existing anomalies, and give traders more certainty and greater protection than they have hitherto enjoyed in connection with this subject.

Towards the end of last week the nearness of the Settlement gave rise to some fears—they were but small ones—that we should experience a sharp advance in rates for money, but the feeling quickly wore off. The scare of dear money seems to have passed, as we anticipated a week ago, and even the most morose pessimist has apparently come to the conclusion that his grunting now would be in vain. At the same time let it not be forgotten that we are to have calls made upon our purse, for the needy borrower is again on the prowl, and, like the country cousin pining for holiday, it is to London he casts his eyes. The gentle Jap comes our way with a mild request for a stray million or two; Russia would like a little accommodation, and asks us because she really cannot trust Mademoiselle France—she is so very flighty; the Argentine had views, but has now lost them, and there is an Anglo-German loan pending. There may be one or two more dear friends ready to pledge their credit, but we may let them pass. And there are only two of those we have mentioned which need reference in more than a passing way. First of these is Japan. This budding country would like a matter of £10,000,000, or so. She is not really in want of the money, you know; it is only a little leg up; a help over the style; and something to satisfy the landlady until the remittance comes from home. We seem to know those home remittances. We meet them daily in the City, we stumble across them at luncheon, they fall upon us at the hour of coffee, and with pleading eyes they close the doors of our home-going cab. Figures are produced by the Japanese sponsors showing all manner of likely things; one might almost, believing them, shut their eyes and think that the Old Lady herself was asking for the loan of a five-pound note. There is no need for us to reproduce the figures; they have appeared in most daily papers, and may be regarded according to individual choice. For ourselves, we think Japan is outrunning the constable, and doing the running at too great a rate. As regards Russia, the report is that she desires to raise a Railway loan here of £4,000,000 bearing 4 per cent. interest, and that the issue price is to be 90. Financially speaking there may be some who consider the figure too high. On the other hand is there the least possible reason why London should find the money that will enable the Government of the Czar to play games with us in China? This part of the question is one more pertaining to politics than finance, so we shall leave it, with the bare suggestion we have ventured upon.

The settlement in mines commenced on Saturday; the general settlement on Monday; New York begins a two days' holiday on Tuesday; Wednesday is Derby Day; Friday the Oaks; and on Saturday our own Stock Exchange will be closed. What chance, then, for business? Not much, one may perhaps say, and truth to tell, last week finished off very dumpy. Home Rails were dull; Yankees irregular; and, of course, the mining section had the settlement to look after. All the same, though, the latter managed to get some life into them, and it would seem as though we may expect good business during the new account. In the Home Railway Market, Great Easterns have been strong; Dover A fell back; Great Centrals continued weak; York Deferred, after easing off, recovered, but still one can see little reason to expect that briskness which is justifiable. Grand Trunks have been a weak market, notwithstanding the good traffic of last week and dearth of news—which is always good news—of a strike. Canadas keep above par and firm at that. The chief item on the Foreign bill of fare is still Spanish, which hardened up on Monday, thanks to Paris. The intrinsic value of the stock is, we need hardly say, no higher.

We are not unnaturally prone to plume ourselves on the magnificence of our merchant marine and the high merit and capacity of our great steamship companies. But it will probably be a severe shock to our pride to be told, as we are in the recently issued Report of the British Consul-General at Hamburg, that the largest steamship company in the world is—not the Cunard, or the P. & O., or any other of our British lines, but—the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which before the end of the present year will have 81 vessels on their roll, with a total gross tonnage of over 401,000 tons. Only 10 per cent. of this tonnage is more than ten years old. And although this great Company has only £37,500 a year subsidy, and has to compete with the great English lines, it contracts to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on one section and 16 per cent. on another, while the German-Australian line contrives in a competition with the P. and O. and the Orient Companies to pay a better dividend than either—that for the present year being over 10 per cent.

The question is sometimes asked, and is not always answered, why do we happen to be so far behind in our trade with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and why are the Germans making such great headway in South Africa generally? The explanation is simple enough when you know it. It appears that an arrangement was made between the German railways and the German steamship companies that, with a view to the development of the South African shipping business, the State railways in the Fatherland would make large abatements in their ordinary tariff on goods sent forward from the interior on a through bill of lading, which the steamship companies were to meet by corresponding abatements on sea freights. The result has been that goods can be sent from the interior of Germany to South African markets at transportation rates which no other country can touch, and which compare very favourably with the rates quoted for oversea freight alone from British ports, and from some on the Continent as well. This arrangement has done more to stimulate German trade in South Africa than anything else.

The persons interested in the promotion of the Austrian export trade have discovered a new field for its activity in what is described as Spanish West Africa, where it is proposed to erect factories and establish trading settlements. A committee has already been formed to raise funds for the exploration of the district of Rio Oro, facing the Canary Islands. Accounts of the districts are said to be very promising. It is thought possible to bring about a partial or, perhaps, even a complete diversion of the caravan trade from Timbuktu to the Mediterranean coast. Among the articles that could be immediately exported from this region are dates, ostrich feathers, and gold-dust, while a demand would be found for cheap cotton stuffs, false jewelry, glass beads, &c. Should the exploring expedition prove successful, it is proposed subsequently, to extend its enquiries to Senegal, the Gold Coast, and Liberia to ascertain what openings there are for Austrian industry and the best means of securing such markets.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT DHULIA

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

THE magisterial enquiry into the charge against Navroz Maneckjee Purvez, a well-known Parsee contractor, was resumed on Tuesday last at Dhulia.—The Government Pleader, with the Assistant Superintendent of Police, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud and Mr. Soonawalla, pleader, was for the defence.

THE COOK'S STATEMENT.

John Baptist, a cook in the service of the accused examined by the Public Prosecutor, said: I saw Kashiram on the 9th May, 1899, at about 10 a.m. at the office. I was then sitting in the kitchen. He talked there for a long time, and then proceeded towards the bungalow. I followed him. Kashiram took off his shoes on the out side of the bungalow and went into the room of the accused. I opened my store-room for soda-water. Kashiram said to accused "I must be given my pay." Accused said "I will give you your pay." Accused then shut the door of his room. There are two doors to the room. Accused shut the eastern door. There were only the accused and Kashiram in the room when Kashiram went into it. I heard two sounds of beating. I then proceeded towards the kitchen. The reason was that the person who would have dared to look into the room would have been beaten by the accused. I stood in the door of the "babarchikhana." Two or three minutes after Kashiram came out by the western door (the backdoor of the room). He had folded his hands under his arm pits. His face was pulled down. He came to the eastern door and put on his shoes. He came near the office. There he wiped his eyes with both his hands. He did not go into the office. He had no conversation with anyone. He entered the Loharkhana. While the accused was having his dinner, Chagan Maistree came running to him and said, "Kashiram is dying." Accused then asked me to give some brandy to Chagan. I gave one glass to Chagan from a bottle of Exshaw, Chagan took it to the Loharkhana. I remained standing in the verandah. Chagan called out "Baptist, Kashiram is dead!" I told accused that Kashiram was dead. The chief constable took down my statement about two or three days after the death of Kashiram. I was not in the service of the accused after I was examined by the Magistrate. The accused did not dismiss me. The Police Superintendent had come there. I said to the accused that my statement would be taken down. Accused said "You may go to the police."

"THE POLICE MADE ZOOLUM."

The next witness was Somla Dullap. He said:—I do not know Kashiram Maistree. I did not see Kashiram alive on the day of his death. I do not know when and how Kashiram went into the Loharkhana. I was formerly in the service of the accused. I am unemployed at present. The police sepoys did not allow me to go to the bungalow. The chief constable had come there to take down my name. He has taken down my statement. The statments I made before the chief constable and the Mamlatdar are false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: The reason I made that statement is that the police had made *zoolum* on me and had beaten me. I made the statement at the dictation of the police. The chief constable and the jamadar were present when the Magistrate took down my statement. There were other policemen surrounding me. Malhari, the brother of the chief constable, beat me on Sunday. They asked me to tell the truth. I said I knew nothing. Thereupon they beat me. Malhari was assisted by Amir Constable of Bhadwad. The chief constable was there.

A DICTATED STATEMENT.

The police said to me "State according to our dictation. It will do you good, otherwise if the accused is acquitted, you will be put in jail." I was, therefore, terrified. When I was beaten near the well, the dhobie of the accused was close by. He was brought there by the police. The dhobie advised me to make a statement at his dictation, otherwise the police would beat me. The dhobie dictated to me statement (Ex. No. 5), I, therefore, made that statement. I know Bhaoo Mashal. The police asked me to induce Bhaoo Mashal to make a similar statement. They threatened that in case I failed to do so, I would be beaten. I, therefore, induced Bhaoo Mashal to do so out of fright. From the day I made my statement before the Magistrate I was under the surveillance of the police. After I was examined by the Magistrate at Shrawani the police took me and other witnesses to Nandurbar. The witnesses were myself, Baptista, dhobie, and Bhaoo. They kept us in the house of the chief constable. The chief constable gave us food. They did not allow us to move about. We were under the surveillance of the police. The police brought us to Dhulia from Nandurbar. There were three policemen with us. At Dhulia we were kept in a room in the lines of the Mounted Police. The Maistree and myself were kept in the room. During the time we were in the room, the Maistree used to go the house of Mr. Greenaway, who is in Court. He used to give me that information in reply to my questions. The police did not allow us to move about even in Dhulia. On the morning of the day when we were first brought to the Court at Dhulia the chief constable had taken me to Mr. Greenaway. There is no relation or friend of mine at Shrawani, Nandurbar, or Dhulia. At the three places I know no house where I can put up.

Continuing, the witness said that the accused told Chagan Maistree in my presence to go to the Police Patel and call him to take charge of the dead body in the Loharkhana. Baptista did only cooking work in the kitchen. He did no household work in the bungalow. The soda required for the day was always taken out the previous night in order that it may be kept cool. On the day of the death of Kashiram Baptista did not come into the bungalow to take away soda at or about 11 a.m. Had he come we being in the bungalow would have noticed him.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor: "The police gave me two blows before I made my statement to the police. They threatened to beat me if I did not tell the truth. I am yet under fear that they (the police) will beat me. Having made two different statements I fear their assault.

Three other witnesses, Ramji, a muccadum, Luximon Govind, the chief constable, and Shridher Gopal, the Police Patel were next called. Their evidence corroborated that of the former witness.

Then the prosecution applied that Mr. Purvez's bail may be cancelled as he appeared to be well again.

The application was strongly opposed by Mr. Taleyarkhan and was not granted. One of the witnesses for the prosecution being absent the case was postponed to the 29th inst.

ACCIDENT AT THE CHURCH GATE LEVEL-CROSSING.

AN accident which might have proved fatal occurred, yesterday afternoon, at the Church Gate level-crossing, to a Parsee, named Byramji Muncherji Adenwalla, aged forty years. Mr. Byramji, who is a merchant trading with Aden, resides at present with his relatives at Gowalia Tank Road, and keeps his office in the Fort. It appears that he left the latter place at a quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, intending to go home by a local train, When he arrived at the level-crossing, he saw a local train in the station. The gates and the wickets were closed owing to the approach of a light engine, which was coming from the direction of Marine Lines station. Mr. Byramji became impatient, fearing he would miss the train which was standing in the station. According to the statement of the gate-keeper, he pushed open the wickets, but before he could cross the up line, the light engine came up. Mr. Byramji was knocked down by the buffers of the engine and thrown against the pavement of the signal box. The engine was stopped at a short distance from the place of the accident. The Railway officials came up, and had the injured man picked up. He was unconscious, and had several contusions on his body. He was placed in a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injuries were dressed. He remained unconscious for some hours owing to the concussion of the brain caused by the shock. He was not, however, in any immediate danger, as none of the injuries on his person were of a serious nature. His relatives intended to remove him from the hospital last evening, and a palanquin was ready to convey him to his residence. But acting under medical advice, they put off his removal until this morning.

On admission into the hospital, Mr. Byramji was found to have sustained the following injuries: (1) A contused wound, about half-an-inch long, on the left side of the upper lip; (2) a contusion, about the size of a betel-nut, on the left side of the forehead; (3) a contused wound, about an inch long, over the left eyebrow, exposing the bone; (4) a contusion, about an inch long and half-an-inch deep, with effusion, over the left malar bone; (5) an abrasion, about an inch long and an inch wide, extending from the left temple to the left cheek; (6) an abrasion over the left side of the back, about four inches long and three inches wide, at its broadest space; and (7) a simple fracture of the inner bone of the left forearm and concussion of the brain.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AT BANDORA.

The Corporation considered the following report of the committee of the Corporation on improvement of the mode of slaughter in the Bombay Slaughter Houses:—

The Corporation have referred to the Committee a letter from one Mr. Labhshanker Luxmidas, regarding the introduction of improved machinery for the slaughter of animals, and a report of Mr. Commissioner Snow thereon, in which he expresses the opinion that the present method of slaughter is on the whole as painless as it can be; and have asked the Committee (1) to find out if measures cannot be taken to keep the animals waiting to be slaughtered away from the actual spot where other animals are being slaughtered; and (2) to report generally as to whether a better mode of slaughter cannot be adopted, which, however, should be in conformity with the views of the various communities of Bombay. As to the first of the two questions referred to them the Committee beg to state that they paid a visit to the slaughter houses at Bandora and personally witnessed the method of slaughter pursued in the case of the larger animals. The Committee noticed that several animals were kept waiting to be slaughtered in the shed where some animals were being actually slain and others were lying in pools of blood either dead or dying. The animals waiting their turn to be knifed appeared to realize the situation and to become exceedingly nervous by the sight they witnessed. The experiment of bringing in some cattle into the slaughtering-shed with their eyes bandaged was tried, but it was not perceived that blindfolding made any difference, as the animals appeared still to be equally affected, possibly through smelling blood. It was therefore agreed to consider whether means could not be devised to prevent the animals realizing the purpose for which they were brought into the shed either by the construction of death chambers, where one animal could be slaughtered and passed out and the place washed before another was admitted, or by any other suitable contrivance. The Committee thought such an arrangement was highly desirable for the larger animals (i.e., bovines), but that it would be difficult to carry out in regard to sheep and goats on account of the great number of these to be slaughtered daily, and was moreover not so necessary in the case of these animals of inferior intelligence. The Committee therefore requested the Commissioner to ask the Executive Engineer to prepare, in consultation with the Superintendent of Markets, plans and estimates for the construction of suitable chambers for bovines. A plan of a slaughtering chamber and an estimate for the same (amounting to Rs. 2,213) have accordingly been received. The Committee approve of them and beg to recommend to the Corporation that the construction of one such chamber be sanctioned as an experimental measure. If it is found to meet the desired object, five other similar chambers will have to be built on to the face of the existing slaughter shed. The maximum number of bovines slaughtered per diem does not exceed 150, and the work is done in six hours. It is estimated that four animals per hour could be dealt with in each chamber. Six chambers will therefore be required to dispose of about 150 animals in about six hours. With regard to the second question before the Committee, the conclusion arrived at is that in so far as the animals slaughtered for public consumption are concerned, it will not be possible to introduce any of the improved methods of slaughter now obtaining in Europe and America, since the religious susceptibilities of the people would be affected by any such change. Neither Mahomedan nor Hindu will eat the flesh of an animal killed not by "Halal." For meat to be "Halal" the animal must be slain by a "Moola," who should pass a sharp knife 2½ times across the living animal's throat, repeating at the same time words from the Koran. Neither lethal chamber, nor guillotine, nor pole-axe, nor any other system of slaughter can accomplish "halal," and the Committee are therefore unable in regard to the slaughter of animals for the general public to suggest any improved system which would be "in conformity with the views of the various communities of Bombay." Improvement may, however, be possible in regard to animals killed for meat supply to the military, and the Commissioner has, at the request of the Committee, put himself in communication with the Commissariat authorities with the view of ascertaining whether they would be prepared to introduce for animals slaughtered for European soldiers, one of the humane methods of slaughter which have been adopted in Europe and America. Besides the slaughter houses at Bandora, the only other Municipal slaughter house is one at Sonapur for the killing of pigs. No change in the arrangements here are necessary, as only one pig is slaughtered daily, except on Sundays and festive occasions when two to three are slaughtered. On their visit to the Bandora slaughter houses, the Committee noticed that the arrangements for watering the animals were not sufficient. The Commissioner's attention was drawn to this and he has in consequence forwarded a proposal for the construction of a masonry reservoir for watering sheep. These animals, it is stated, will not drink out of troughs, but like to go down a hollow or excavation which is gradual. For the other animals the Committee presume the Commissioner will arrange for providing a sufficient number of throughs and for keeping them filled with water. The reservoir for sheep is estimated to cost Rs. 628. The Committee recommend its construction. The Committee also drew the Commissioner's attention to the practice of tying up batches of sheep closely together by their necks and keeping them in that uncomfortable position for hours before slaughter, and suggested that some better method of keeping the animals together should be devised. A proposal to provide pens was made by the Superintendent of Markets, but was ultimately abandoned as impracticable. The Committee, however, trust that now that the attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to this evil, everything will be done to minimise the discomfort and cruelty of a practice which even if not capable of being entirely done away with at present, might at any rate be worked on such a way that the least amount of pain may be caused to these animals. It might at least be arranged not to tie or bunch the animals together so close as is done at present, but to leave them some more room for movement of their heads, so that they might breathe a little more freely, and the discomfort and pain of a strained and unnatural position might be removed.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved that the report of the committee be approved and adopted and the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the results of the experiment.

Mr. Kavasji M. Shroff seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 18th May, 1899, stating, with reference to Corporation Resolution of 12th September last, asking for practical suggestions for the purpose of securing a more accurate registration of births, that the Health Officer is of opinion, in which he concurs, that the present system should be allowed to continue for the present, as he hopes for much better results when the Divisional and Deputy Health Officers can devote more supervision to this work as the plague decreases.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would be glad to have a further report on the subject after six months more trial of the system under the supervision of the Divisional Health Officers, Dr. Ismail pointed out several defects in the present system of registering births and called attention of the meeting to two particular instances in which the births of two Parsi children had been twice registered.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna assured the Corporation that the new system devised by their Deputy Municipal Commissioner would place the registration of births on a very sound basis.

Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha observed that it was impossible to have a perfect system of registering births in any country, much less in India, where the mass of the people were uneducated. He thought that unless people themselves came forward and assisted the Municipality it was not possible to obtain a correct registration.

The proposition was eventually carried.

DR. LUSTIG'S SERUM.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by the Hon' Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to record the following report from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Cooksy, on the results obtained with Professor Lustig's serum (as prepared by Dr. Galliotti) at the Arthur Road Hospital, during the month of April last:—

The number of cases treated was 39, of whom 21 died and 18 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 53·84 per cent. The mortality rate of cases not similarly treated was 77·51 per cent., thus showing a difference of 23·67 per cent. in favour of the former. From a comparison of the returns for February, March and April it appears that each succeeding month the serum shows better results as it becomes stronger and more active. And considering that the present epidemic did not show any marked decline till about the middle of April and that the individual cases do not even yet show any marked diminution in their virulence, in spite of the fact that the epidemic is steadily declining, the results so far achieved, should be considered satisfactory. It appears that whereas the mortality rate has varied very little amongst the cases not treated with the serum, a very appreciable improvement in those treated with it has been effected, and the improvement has steadily bettered from 8·58 per cent., to 23·67 per cent., a difference of over 15 per cent. When all the series of cases are compared, two points are clearly brought out, *viz.*:—(1) that the serum obtained from the second bleedings is more active than from the first, and (2) that the serum from the different horses shows different degrees of activity. "The results from the first and second bleedings were 68·33 per cent. and 56·81 per cent., respectively, thus clearly showing a difference in greater activity of 12·57 per cent. from the latter

of and as the serumgets stronger at each subsequent bleeding, it is to bexpected that better results would be shown in the near future. The serum supplied from Florence last year, also showed similar variations between the first and second bleedings. Different horses give serums of different activities and this also materially corroborates the experiences of last year when it was observed that the different horses under experiment at Florence, gave serum of different curative values."

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, moved that the following letter from the Commissioner be recorded:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 9th March, I have the honour to state that I have carefully perused Government Resolution, General Department, of the 31st January 1899, and that I have been unable to discover in it anything calling for special remarks from me. The review does no more than bring into prominence the more salient features of the administration during the year 1897-1898 and point to the necessity for economy in the immediate future, a matter which has already occupied the attention of the Corporation. The remarks made in para. 5 as to the possible inaccuracy of the estimates of the assets of the Corporation had already been placed before the Corporation in the annual report and steps are being taken to revise the figures referred to." Mr. Wacha remarked that the Corporation were doing their best, as far as their finances were concerned, and that the grandmotherly advice given by the Government was quite unnecessary.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

Another letter from Government, Judicial Department, dated the 18th May 1899, requesting the Corporation to furnish corrected accounts for 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

"In paragraph 2 of an earlier letter, the complaints made were:—"(1) that Government had included charges on account of the Harbour and Dockyard Police and other Police for the year 1892-93 and the first half of 1893-94 though the final decision to levy them was contained in their letter to my predecessor No. 8450, Judicial Department, of so late a date as 4th December 1895 and Government themselves finally adjusted the accounts for the year 1892-93 by a refund on the basis of not including such charges; (2) on the other hand, they have not given the Corporation the benefit of the orders of the Government of India [that the local Government are to pay one-fourth of the total annual cost of the police charges instead of Rs. (90,000) ninety thousand a year] which were passed so far back as November 1891.' "The paragraph of the later letter to which attention is drawn simply repeats that on the basis laid down in the earlier letter the arrears claimed by Government in the accounts presented with this Department letter of the 24th February 1896, should be not Rs. 1,01,137, but approximately Rs. 51,519. "I am in the first place to point out that a finally revised account has been furnished with this Department letter No. 678, dated the 26th January 1898. Passing however to the matters as to which the Corporation request further information, I am desired to say, as to the first criticism, that Government are not quite certain what is referred to as 'other police,' but the accounts have been again examined by the Accountant-General and they contain no charge on account of the Dockyard Police for the period in question. A moiety of the cost of the Harbour Police has been entered in the accounts and in the opinion of the Government correctly. "I am to point out that the object of the correspondence which has proceeded between the Corporation, this Government, and the Government of India since 1891, has been to arrive at a decison as to what is or is not to be included in a statement of "City Police Expenses." In the course of that discussion certain items have been held to be excluded from the definition and others have been included, but from the commencement it has, Government believe, been understood that the expenditure side of the accounts from 1892-93 onwards should be revised in the light of the final orders of the Government of India on the various points raised. If the present contention of the Corporation were to be admitted that the decision as to the Harbour Police should be given effect to only from the date of the communication of the decision to the Corporation, the same course would also have to be followed as regards items which have after discussion been excluded from the accounts, and the net result would be distinctly unfavourable to the Corporation. Government have however, and it has hitherto been understood that the Corporation acquiesced in this view, held the expenditure accounts of the whole period from April 1892 onwards open to review in the light of such final orders as the Government of India might issue. The accounts forwarded with this Department letter No. 678, dated the 26th January 1898, are prepared on that basis and are correct. With regard to the suggestion of the Municipality that Government should accept one-forth of the cost of the police with effect from April 1892, I am to observe that the orders of the Government of India in 1891, mentioned in paragraph 2 of the then President's letter No. 974, dated the 30th April 1896, apparently are those contained in the Home Department letter No. 653, dated the 24th October 1891, communicated to the Corporation with Mr. (now Sir William) Lee-Warner's letter No. 6333, dated the 30th November following. The conclusion of the Government of India as stated in paragraph 8 of their letter was 'that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay should bear the cost of the City Police, less any sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total cost, and not less than Rs. 90,000 a year, which the Government of Bombay think fit to contribute towards it, and less any charges of which the Municipality has relieved, or may in future relieve, the State.' It is evident, therefore, that the then President of the Corporation did not repeat the orders quite accurately, in observing, in his letter No. 974, dated the 30th April 1896, 'that the Local Government are to pay one-fourth of the total annual cost of the police charges instead of Rs. (90,000) ninety thousand a year. In accordance with these orders of the Government of India, the Corporation was formerly called upon, under Section 62 of Bombay Act III of 1888, in Sir William Lee-Warner's letter No. 2599, dated the 18th May 1298, to pay the difference between the actual charge of the Police, and the sum of Rs. 90,000, in addition to Rs. 10,463, representing the charges which the Municipality has accepted on account of the Queen's Statue and the Victoria and Albert Museum in lieu of police charges; and it was only on the increase to the police being finally sanctioned that Government, as will be seen from their Resolution No. 5389, dated 28th August 1893 (a copy of which was forwarded to the Corporation with Mr Whitworth's letter No. 5389-A, of the same date), raised their contribution to one-fourth with effect from the latter half of the year 1893-94. The remark of the President is, therefore, no doubt true, but there is an adequate explanation of the course followed. I am lastly to say that if both suggestions of the Corporation were acceded to, coupled of course with the extension of the first to items ultimately excluded as well as to those ultimately included, the Corporation would, in the opinion of Government, lose considerably by their proposals being accepted."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, it was resolved to refer the letter to the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the subject of police charges.

PENSION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Dr. Viegas moved that a committee consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Wacha, Dr. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia, Mr. Macdonald, Professor O. V. Muller and Dr. DaMonte be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of revising the Pension Rules and Regulations and the direction in which they should be revised.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that it was very undesirable for the Corporation to pass the proposition moved by Dr. Viegas. A responsibility rested on the mover of such a proposition to show that the present rules were defective and required to be modified. But no such "prima facie" case had been made out by Dr. Viegas.

Mr. Hormusji Chothia observed that Dr. Viegas was quite justified in bringing his proposition in the manner he had done. They all knew that the rules were defective and required to be recised.

Dr. Viegas in his reply stated that under the rules the allowances, either personal or special, were compounded with the actual salaries of the officers, who were allowed pensions on that basis, which, he thought, was wrong both on principle and on every other consideration.

The Commissioner stated that that was not the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta raised a point of order that Dr. Viegas could not introduce new matter while giving his reply, because by following that course other members would be precluded from having their say on it.

The President having upheld Mr. Mehta's objection, Dr. Viegas with the permission of the meeting withdrew his motion.

NEXT HEALTH OFFICER.

The following motion, which stood in the name of Dr. Viegas, was withdrawn: "That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the next Health Officer of the Municipality should be a first class sanitary expert, possessing a competent knowledge of modern sanitary principles, and that he should also be a qualified medical man." "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to advertise for applications; "that a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to examine, in consultation with the Commissioner, the applications received, and recommend to the Corporation the most eligible applicant for appointment."

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES.

The following proposition, which stood in the name of Dr. Master, was carried: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation on the following points:—(a) That the number of existing cesspools, public latrines and water closets in each ward, and the number of houses godowns and stores that are not provided with privies. (b) The number of carts employed to empty the cesspools. At what intervals are the latter cleaned. (c) The number of bhangis employed for cleansing the privies and public latrines in each ward. (d) Does the Commissioner consider the number of carts and the number of bhangis employed at present, sufficient for the efficient cleaning of cesspools and privies? (e) Have any written complaints been received from the public with regard to any irregularity in cleansing the cesspools and privies, and if so, how many during the last two years? (f) Are all the existing water closes working efficiently? Have any written complaints been received of their inefficiency, and if so, how many during the last two years? (g) Have any instances of the soil pipes connecting the closets with the gulley sewers getting choked come under the observation of the Health or the Drainage Department during the last two years? If so, how many? (h) From the experience derived by the working of the water closets in the city for some years past, does the Health Officer consider that they are suited to the Indian climate and the habits of the ignorant masses? Does he think the present water-carriage system can now be safely extended throughout the whole city?"

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange with the City Improvement Trust for a copy of the certified proceedings of their meetings to be furnished to each member of the Corporation, including copies of proceedings from the very commencement of the work of the Trust.'" Mr. Shroff observed that if the Trust were not disposed to keep their meetings open to the public, they should at any rate supply to the members of the Corporation copies of their proceedings, as the Municipality was vitally interested in all the important questions that came up for the consideration before the Trust. The proceedings published from time to time in the local newspapers were true enough, but he remembered that in one instance at least it had been contradicted as inaccurate. It was considered desirable that the meetings of the Trust should be thrown open to the public, but as that was a large order, he thought his purposes would be amply served by passing his proposition, which called for authentic information only. They received copies of proceedings of the meetings of the Joint Schools Committee and other bodies, to the expenses of which the Corporation contributed a share. They contributed to the expenses of the Improvement to a large extent, and it was but fair that they should be supplied with proceedings.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion, which was carried.

The following propositions, which were in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, were transferred to the next month's agenda. "'That the Corporation are anxious to invite the earnest attention of the City Improvement Trust Board to the great need and desirability of admitting the public to their proceedings except on occasions when they may deem it against public interest. "'That a Committee composed of Councellors to be named at the meeting be appointed for reconsidering the Chowpati Section of D Ward Street Scheme, and that in the meantime the President be requested to invite Government and the City Improvement Board to defer the final adoption of the scheme till the receipt of a representation thereon from the Corporation.'"

LEAKAGE FROM WATER PIPES.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Sorabji D. Dhondy to request the Municipal Commissioner to report, at his earliest convenience, as to the various sums of money spent from time to time by the Corporation to prevent the leakage from the main water pipe running along the Dadar Road, stating the result and the means suggested by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, to remedy this evil, which makes the locality so very unhealthy, and also the probable quantity of water wasted every day. Mr. Dhondi remarked that at present a large quantity of water was wasted every day owing to the leakage from the main water pipes, &c. The quantity thus wasted was, according to his information, about 18,000 gallons an hour.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

LEADERS AND LED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Native students who look upon the professors of our colleges as infallible authorities, find it disastrous to be undeceived even on rare occasions. They go to the annotations by such professors on college text-books with as much devotion as a Grecian ever went with to the oracle of Delphi, little doubting their correctness. Very recently while going over the pages of "Aids to the study of Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice,' Part I., published by Cooper and Cooper, Bombay," I came across some remarkable passages. A few examples will suffice: In the text of "Pride and Prejudice" we have the following sentence: "Elizabeth could not but look surprised" (Chap. XVI). Now, according to the author, "could not but" means "could only!"

(See page 67, para. 11, of the Aids.) Further (in Chapter XIX.), we have "your fortune is unhappily so small that it will in all likelihood undo the effects of your loveliness and amiable qualifications."

The author has the following long and learned note upon it:—

"Cause you to lose your beauty and amiability. For if Mr. and Mrs. Bennet were to die, Elizabeth would have to live a life of such strict economy that her beauty and temper would be spoilt by worry and anxiety. This remark is again insulting."

(See page 89, para. 17, of the Aids.)

I humbly hold that the sentence means, as is indubitably evident from the context:—"Your dowry is so small that in spite of your loveliness and amiability, no one will, in all likelihood, come forward to marry you."

These are but two out of the many instances of like nature that one meets with while going over the book pencil in hand. Will any one of your learned readers come forward and tell me whether or not I am justified in striking these discordant notes? I may be liable to correction, for I am only

A COLLEGE STUDENT.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS DURING CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Birds are said to fly from cholera. In Mauritius, when the malady appeared at Port Louis, the Minor, or as the people call it the Martin, quitted the town until after it had ceased. So also Jackdaws and Opanows left Malmo, in Sweden, on the appearance of cholera in 1834. In 1846, at Karachi, during a severe visitation of cholera, it was particularly remarked that the vultures, kites, and other birds of prey entirely disappeared almost simultaneously with the outbreak, returning gradually after the virulence of the disease had begun to abate. It would be interesting to know whether this phenomenon was observed during the outbreak in Karachi which has just subsided.—Yours, &c.,

H C. V.

BOXING.

GLOVE CONTEST AT GATESHEAD.

THE other night the Standard Theatre, Gateshead, was the venue of an important glove contest, between Charles Exall, of Bermondsey, and Mike Riley, of Glasgow, who met to box the best of twenty rounds, at 7st 6 lb., with 4oz. gloves, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, for £50 aside and a £50 purse. Since Exall came North, some months ago, he has gained a favourable reputation alike for his style and courage. He has proved himself one of the smartest exponents of the young school of Metropolitan boxers who have journeyed to Tyneside for the purpose of throwing down the gauntlet to the pick of Northerners at his weight. In London Exall had defeated several well-known lads in Dave Morbin, of Walworth, at the National Sporting Club, in six rounds; Alf. Rosser, of Camberwell, Wag Hampton, of Finsbury, Harry Brodigan, Mike Small (in France, with skin gloves, in four and a half rounds). Eight weeks ago Exall encountered Harry M'Dermott, of South Shields, at Gateshead, and, though he had to strike his flag to the Tynesider in the fourteenth round, he gave a very fine performance and at one time looked like winning. The lads had met previously at the National Sporting Club, when the Scot was awarded the verdict on points—a fact which affords no little testimony to the merits of Riley, as Exall is very smart, possesses considerable resource, and is an adept in ring craft. Riley is a native of Glasgow, and, though he has not enjoyed the advantages of his opponent in being schooled in the metropolis, he developed a style under the tutorship of Johnny Boyle that is both effective and polished. In Scotland Riley has been practically "Cock of the North" at his weight, and he won many admirers at the National Sporting Club last November when, as has been stated, he secured the verdict against Exall in a twenty rounds contest, whilst he afterwards effected a draw with Ernest Brady in a six rounds contest at Glasgow. Exall underwent his preliminary preparation at South Shields under the care of Jack Gibson, whilst Riley completed his course of training at Ardrossan under the watchful eye of Tom Murphy. The lads weighed in at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Exall turned the beam at 7st 5½lb., whilst Riley was the stipulated weight.

RESULT—

Exall won in the nineteenth round. Betting: 5 to 6 on Riley.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN MADURA.

MANIACHI, 16th June.—The situation in Madura remains unchanged. I understand the Inspector-General of Police, who arrived at Satur yesterday, has asked the Collector of Madura, by wire, to send a small detachment of sepoys to Kamuthi. The place can hardly be said to be defended as it ought to be. There are at present 20 or 30 constables there, I believe. But considering that Kamuthi is a large Shanar village, and that faction disputes have raged there violently in connection with the right claimed by the Shanars to worship at the local temple, it is perhaps desirable that it should be further strengthened by at least 20 rifles. Kamuthi is so out of the way, and other Shanar centres are so well defended, that the rioters may be tempted to make a dash at the village at any moment. Aruppukottai Tiruman, galam and Madura City are only places now defended by sepoys in the District. 20 sepoys from Madura might be detached to Kamuthi without weakening Madura in any way. The Collector and the Superintendent of Police were at Aruppukotal yesterday.

THE SITUATION IN TINNEVELLY.

News was received late last evening of the burning of a village consisting of 150 Shanar houses near Kadambur. It is interesting to know that the neighbouring village of Koilpatti is defended by sepoys The temptation to loot, however, must have impelled the rioters to risk themselves so near Koilpatti. The village burnt was doing a good business in cotton.

RIOTS BEFORE THE 6TH JUNE.

There are at present under treatment in the Dispensary at Satur two Maravars and two Shanars who received injuries in connection with an anti-Shanar riot at a place called Mudalipatti, comprised in the Culbode Zemin, six miles from Satur. The riot occurred fully ten days before the Sivakasi riot, at a cattle fair festival, when a free fight followed, in the course of which many persons were wounded. I chronicle the fact for it supports the view that the great riot at Sivakasi was not the outcome of a sudden ebullition of anti-Shanar feeling but was preceded by a period of conspiracy and of preparation, and led up to by smouldering animosities which now and then burst out into petty riots.

THE OUTRAGES AT SIVAKASI.

The story of the sack of Sivakasi may be shortly told. The attacking force numbered (the estimates of course vary) widely at least 4,000. Most of the men were armed—some carried fire-arms, and some others were provided with clubs, lathies, spears and axes, while a few carried ladders, torches, ropes, etc. The town was attacked at every point, operations commencing at noon. The Shanars, who, from all accounts, appear to have been clearly outmatched fought hard and desparately. The setting fire to their houses, however, unnerved them for their dear ones were compelled to come out of their hiding places into the streets; and then all was lost. They surrendered at discretion, were foully butchered, or simply pushed into the flames. One remarkable feature of the day's work was the absence of looting. The explanation has been offered that the Maravars had resolved not to be defiled by the touch of Shanar gold. It is a pretty theory, and, if true, would no doubt be in keeping with their assumed character as enthusiasts for their religion. Another explanation is that the fearful stench caused by the burning of so many bodies (I do not know, and have absolutely no means of judging, how many) drove them out of the place. Be that as it may, the net result of the enterprise was about 700 houses (huts included) burned and 21 people killed. Nine bodies were unclaimed—they were certainly those of the enemy. In the case of three bodies, believed to be those of Shanars, identification was impossible, as they were burnt up. There were six cases in which the head was completely severed from the body. Two cases showed that death was due to bullet wounds One case was that of a child of four months, with its head battered in, apparently by a huge club. Another noticeable point was that the Christian Shanars were not molested in any way, Nay more, about a hundred Hindu Shanars, who took refuge with a Christian Shanar Pastor were all saved. Five of the leaders had fleet horses awaiting them in the outskirts of the town on which they rode off. A dozen carts conveyed the bodies of Maravars, etc., doubtless removed with a view to prevent identification. It was all over by 5 p. m.

Where was the Sub-Magistrate all this while? Where were the Police with their 40 guns? The Magistrate, it is said, shut himself up in his house. He was a Sub-Registrar who was taking finger prints on stamped documents till a month or two ago and consequently he was a man of no experience. As for the Police, they must have sought shelter inside their carbines, as it seems that not a shot was fired by the Police that day, not a blow was struck for the preservation of public order, or in defence of a population in extreme peril.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE RISINGS.

In my last, I endeavoured to show that the attempt to explain away the recent rising at Sivakasi as having its origin in the resentment of the Maravars at the pretensions of the Shanars to high Kshatriya birth, and so forth, is futile in the extreme. The more we examine this theory, the more unsatisfactory and inadequate it appears. Are the Shanars at Sivakasi more vain and conceited than they are elsewhere, or are the Maravars in and about Sivakasi more high-spirited and less forgiving than their compatriots, say, in Kamuthi? Nothing of the sort. The Shanars sought to attain their chief end, viz., worship at the temple, at either place, by the same method—forcible entry into the temple. Why did that not provoke the virtuous Maravars of Kamuthi to rise as one man in vindication of the purity of their temple and slay the Shanars there? An explanation of this seeming puzzle is to be found, I think, in the different attitudes of the local authorities in the matter. By what really appears an extraordinary stretch of his authority, and contrary to all previous decisions on the self-same dispute, the Deputy Magistrate (a Mahomedan) decided in favour of the Shanars, upholding their claim to enter into and worship at the temple But the decision (whether right or wrong, and granting it was right, which it most certainly was not) was bound to provoke ill-feeling among the Maravars—was bound, in the known temper of the Maravar faction, to set the surrounding country in a blaze. What did the authorities do to prevent that? The Dharmakarthas closed the temple altogether, which, it must be apparent to anybody to whom anything can be apparent, was tantamount to an appeal to every Maravar instinct—plunder, rapine, class-hatred,—to proclaim a Jihad against the Shanars. What did the authorities do to meet the terrible contingency that was certain to arise when the only response possible to that appeal was made? The Shanars retaliated upon the Maravars. Still the authorities did nothing. Then opened that chapter of lawlessness which has not yet been closed. I am far from denying that the Maravars bitterly resent the impertinences of the Shanars. But I fail to see how the fact of Maravar resentment at Shanar impertinence affects the main question, viz., of the paramount duty of the authorities to preserve public order. That there must be sectarian feelings and animosities amidst such an infinite diversity of faiths and castes as obtain in India is quite natural, but that state of things will not justify acts of incendiarism on the part of sectaries, or negligence on the part of the authorities in preventing or punishing such acts of incendiarism.

CAUSES OF SHANAR UNPOPULARITY.

Moreover, all this talk about Maravar resentment at Shanar impertinence as constituting the sole cause of these riots ignores one or two important facts that must be borne in mind. If the Maravars and the Shanars fell out on a caste question, what had the Lubbais to do with it? The fact is, the Shanan is not quite the virtuous, persecuted gentleman he is assumed to be. He is the Shylock of North Tinnevelly, and hated of all classes as such. He is vainglorious,—absurdly, childishly so. He wants to be only less than the Brahmin. He wears the holy thread. He builds a school house—he, the toddy-drawer—which he christens, "Kshatriya Vidyasala." His womenkind affect the manners of Brahmin women, their dress, their speech, He wants to build temples, or endow temples, to worship at temples, In short, his ignorance, his vanity and his rapacity have alienated all classes of the Hindu community—the Marawars, more, perhaps, than the rest. For are not Maravars the clansmen of the hereditary nobility of the land? And could Maravar flesh and blood resist the temptation to plunder at the first convenient opportunity, a degraded class suddenly grown into affluence? And would the Zemindar suffer an equal near his throne in the person of the hereditary toddy-drawer, the familiar Shanar translated into a Nadar and thence into a high-born Kshatriya? Oh, no! And then the Palla and Kallan and all the rest of them—what a perfect Klondyke was opened out to them by the opportunity. Thus was it that all the castes combined against the Shanars. How much the fatuous folly of the authorities helped the combination we have seen. The result is writ large in villages burnt —the numbers have not yet been totalled up—thousands of families rendered homeless and destitute, and much bloodshed.

THE SITUATION AT NAGALAPURAM.

A correspondent at Nagalapuram telegraphs under date the 16th instant:—Two of the gang of rioters were arrested yesterday by the Sub-Magistrate of Villatikulam and the Head Constable of Puthur. Great consternation prevails; more Police are required. It is a pity that the Sub-Magistrate has been transferred at this juncture.

A REPORT FROM VIRUDUPATTI.

A correspondent at Virudupatti telegraphs under date the 16th instant:—The anti-Shanar disturbances have spread to Travancore from Madura and Tinnevelly, and are assuming threatening proportions. The dacoits are growing bolder and more threatening. The cause is not religious disputes but caste differences, because the Christian Shanars and churches are attacked and destroyed. The District officials, though at first deceived by the subordinate officials, are now working vigorously. More troops are necessary to enable them to restore order.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TRAVANCORE.

A Trevandrum telegram, dated the 14th instant, states:—The riots resulting from the faction dispute between the Maravars and the Shanars in the Tinnevelly District have spread to Travancore territory on the Shencottah Frontier. Some villages situated in the latter taluq were attacked by the Maravars on Sunday last. Houses were looted and sacked, The Sanitary Officer, two Police Constables and seventy others were badly wounded. Police and Military help is being applied for. Armed constabulary and detachments from Quilon, the British force at Travancore and the Native Brigade have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance. Similar assistance has been sent to the Tinnevelly frontier on the Aramboli side. Lieutenant Bonsefield commands the Shencottah relief and Lieutenant Alexander has charge of the Aramboli detachment. The Resident and his Assistant, Captain Quinn, left here last evening under escort to reconnoitre on the Aramboli side. Shencottah is now reported safe. The trouble is expected soon to be over.—*Madras Mail.*

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. W. W. Wellis returned from leave and received charge of his office as Superintendent of Special Prison, Thana, from Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, the Station Magistrate, on Monday last. Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B. A., Probationary Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate in the Thana District, has been confirmed in his appointment at Salsette.

Ganesh Balvant Joshi, Talati, the village accountant of the Lakhioli station, in the Bhivadi Taluka of the Thana District, having been convicted under the provisions of Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, has been declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

The Managing Committee of the Thana Municipality have taken in hand the work of street repairs and cleansing the gutters in the native town lately. They have employed several extra day labourers for the work, which is going ahead satisfactorily, under the supervision of the Ward Inspectors of the local Municipality. The Committee have got their Chairman in the person of Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, a right man in the right place.

About half-a-dozen well-to-do persons, including a vakil, who were charged with infringement of the Municipal bye-laws made under the provisions of the District Municipal Act, were tried by the First Class City Magistrate of Thana, and on conviction were all fined, ranging from annas eight to rupees two, on Tuesday last.

On the night of the 8th instant, a thief or thieves broke open the house belonging to Aga Akbar Hasan Mogal, residing near the G. I. P. Railway station of Thana, but nothing seems to have been stolen. The District Police are making enquiries into the matter.

A native Christian, named Joseph Misquitta, of the village of Virla-Parla, in Bandora Section of the Thana District, who had beaten his wife, and thereby caused her death, a month ago, and was committed by the First Class Magistrate of the Bassein Division to take his trial before the Sessions Judge of Thana, in May last, was tried by Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, I. C. S., on Thursday. Having differed from the opinion of the Jury, he referred the case to the High Court of Bombay for dicision.

Seven births (1 male and 6 females) and eleven deaths were registered in Thana, during the past week.

Five inches and eighty-three cents rain fell here upto 8 a.m., yesterday.

FESTIVITIES AT IDAR.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—In response to an invitation from H. H. the Maharajah Saheb to perform the ceremony of opening the Ferris Ward, which His Highness has built in continuation of the Civil Hospital at Idar, Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent of the Mahikantha, arrived at Idar on the morning of Friday, the 9th instant, and was received with due honour by the Maharajah.

On Saturday, the 10th June, the Maharajah Saheb paid the usual official visit to the Political Agent, which was returned by that officer the same evening. The visiting ceremony being over, his Highness conducted Colonel Ferris into an adjoining quadrangle in front of the palace and the Maharaja's library, where the children of all the local schools had assembled in their holiday attire in expectation of the distribution of prizes. The head mistress was presented with a *sari* in recognition of the very efficient way in which she has maintained her school. Her two assistants also received suitable presents. Colonel Ferris presented prizes to the girls and boys who had passed at the recent annual examination. The other children received packets of sweetmeats, after which the assembly dispersed.

On Sunday, the 11th June, his Highness entered upon his 38th year. It was a gala day as well for the inhabitants of the town of Idar as for the members of the palace and his Highness's household. The Maji Saheb, his Highness's mother, gave a dinner to the dependants in the evening. Towards sunset the usual birthday Darbar was held at the palace.

On Monday, the 12th, the formal opening of the Ferris Ward took place. This provides accommodation for eight patients. The opening ceremony was performed by Colonel Ferris.

HOW IT IS.

IN THE streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticable, yet in the long run very serions to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurable that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which *must* work, and *does* work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is *disease*, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventible and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

In the spring of this year, (1897), the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, *lost two score pounds weight.*

I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like.—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business, How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"*In a week* I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure, the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

AFTER a lapse of five years the Amateur Golf Championship trophy has once more found a resting place in its old home at Hoylake. It was certainly on the premises of the Royal Liverpool Club in 1898, but simply as a casual visitor, to be taken away almost immediately. We are all glad to welcome our old friend, and can only hope that when it leaves the banks of the Mersey for exhibition at Sandwich next year, the period of time before it once again arrives at its old quarters will not be one of five years.

I must again congratulate the five times amateur champion, whose record will surely never be beaten now, whilst there is no reason why Mr. Ball should not continue annexing the premier event of the amateur world of golf, as his play last week at Prestwick was characterised by all the accuracy for which he has been noted during his long career. His was a great feat, which has rather dumbfounded those who for the past few years have been asserting that the day of John Ball, jun., was over. He played excellent golf right through the week, with occasional flashes of extreme brillancy, as Mr. Whigham found to his cost in the penultimate round.

On all hands it has been admitted that never has there been a more interesting championship played than that at Prestwick last week. The golf was good; the interest was sustained from beginning to end; and in conclusion we were treated to what may be termed an ideal final, in which the spoils eventually rested with the golfer who had undoubtedly shown the better form on the day's play.

Mr. Tait fully maintained his reputation. His was the same old game—brilliant at intervals, with occasional lapses into unsteadiness, particularly from the tee, with the usual consequent recoveries for which his name is so famous. In the very first round he rather disturbed the confidence of his admirers by visiting certain portions of the links which are considered rather out of the way for players of the first class. Again, against Mr. Hilton he evinced the same weakness during the latter part of the round, but his unfailing accuracy on the greens just pulled him through. With Mr. Ball in the final round he displayed excellent golf in the first round. Up to a certain point all departments of his game were good, but during the last four holes he somewhat fell away from this standard of excellence, with the result that Mr. Ball was able to reduce the lead against him by two holes. In the second round I never remember seeing Mr. Tait appear to less advantage. He made numerous mistakes, unfortunately for him at times when he was placed at a serious disadvantage. He certainly made a great effort at the 35th and 36th holes, and followed this up by playing the 37th hole almost perfectly. It was hard lines to find Mr. Ball able to go just one better.

Mr. Gilbert Whigham emulated the feat of Mr. Graham at Sandwich in 1896 by annexing a bronze medal on his first appearance in an amateur championship. He certainly could not complain of the fortune of the draw, as he was well clear of all the recognised cracks, but he accomplished all that was required of him, and his defeat of Mr. John Thomson after being a number of holes behind, and when the pair were well on their homeward journey, was a particularly meritorious performance. I believe that on this occasion Mr. Whigham actually holed the first six holes with an aggregate of 22—a wonderful feat. Against Mr. Ball he was given very little chance, as the Champion was driving straight, approaching with unvarying accuracy, and running them down on the greens in a truly demoralising fashion. Another young Prestwick golfer who left an excellent impression was Mr. Aitken, and his performance against Mr. Tait in the first round was very meritorious. Had he played with just a little more judgment he might have run the ex-champion even more closely than he did. It would probably be to his advantage to remember, however, that there are several holes on the Prestwick links which cannot possibly be driven in one, however hard you hit.

The other semi-finalist, Mr. J. M. Williamson has, in contradistinction to Mr. Whigham, made many attempts to gain championship honours. In fact, he is one of the most assiduous attendants at the big meetings. He has never, however, met with quite the success he attained at Prestwick last week, when in particular he was very severe upon the Royal and Ancient representatives, his first three victims, Messrs. Blackwell and Elliott and the Earl of Winchilsea, all hailing from the premier club. In following this up by defeating Messrs. Laidlay and Dalziel, he probably accomplished the best performance of his career, whilst against Mr. Tait he ran the ex-champion to the penultimate green before he was beaten.

We may see a final in the future as wildly exciting as that at Prestwick on Friday last, but it would be impossible to see one more so. I have never seen spectators so completely strung up as was the case during the last round at Prestwick. When Mr. Ball stood five down at the fourteenth hole his position appeared somewhat hopeless. Then came the turning point in the match, and Mr. Ball, with the aid of a perfect approach, annexed the fifteenth; and for some reason or other Mr. Tait never seemed to play quite the same game afterwards. His opponent certainly did not succeed in obtaining a lead until the thirty-first hole, but he was having the best of the play, and Mr. Tait was in the most demoralising of all positions—of seeing the lead gradually slipping away from him. There is no more trying position in golf, and the ex-champion seemed to feel it. His effort at the thirty-sixth hole was worthy of success, but he had only himself to blame for allowing his opponent to be in the position of dormy one.

Mr. Laidlay, who had been playing excellent golf right through the spring, commenced the tournament in excellent fashion. He wks not called upon to extend himself in the first round, but in the second ties, against Mr. Graham, nothing could have been finer than the from he displayed. He was simply irresistible form start to finish. There was a falling away, however, on the second day. In the morning, against Mr. Froy—who, it may be mentioned, had defeated Mr. Mure-Fergusson in the preceding round—he started very slackly, and appeared to be in rather a tight corner at one time during the match. Eventually he pulled through however. Again in the afternoon he showed slackness at the start and unfortunately for him found an opponent in Mr. J. M. Williamson who was quite prepared to take advantage of his defections, and promptly annexed four out of the first seven holes or so and keeping on the even tenour of his way refused to part with his hard-earned lead, the consequence being that he had the ex-champion beaten at the sixteenth green.

Of the younger generation, Messrs. Graham and Maxwell undoubtedly enhanced their reputations, and the former in particular is to be condoled with in meeting Mr. Laidlay in such irresistible form. The latter's putting, particularly in the earlier stages of the game, was sufficient to demoralise even the most experienced of players. Mr. Graham, however, stuck to him like a leech, and played a game sufficiently good to win five out of six heats in any amateur championship. Of course, Mr. Laidlay thoroughly deserved his success, but it was distinctly hard lines on the young English player to come across the ex-champion in such superb form thus early in the tournament, particularly as Mr. Laidlay failed to maintain this form in the subsequent ties he played.

Mr. Maxwell had rather a hard time of it, but he certainly came out with flying colours. First he had to meet the redoubtable Mr. J. Greig, one of the finest match players in the world. Then an ex-champion, in Mr. Balfour-Melville, had to be encountered, but the latter very obligingly played below his form, and so gave the young Tantallon golfer little anxiety. The succeeding round however found him confronted with an even more difficult task than ever. Johnnie Ball barred the way, and Mr. Maxwell deserves great credit for the uphill fight he made against the present champion, as it is said that he did not have the best of the luck in the earlier stages of the game, and at one time stood no fewer than four holes in arrear Now Mr. Ball is an awkward customer to allow a lead of four holes. There is a mechanical accuracy about his play through the green which apparently precludes any chance of the lead being reduced, except very slowly. Mr. Maxwell, however, stuck to his guns gallantly, and thanks to a very weak exhibition of putting on the last green by his opponent, succeeded in squaring the match. Mr. Maxwell was only defeated after an extra hole had been played. In comparison with Messrs. Graham and Maxwell, the display of Mr. Robb was disappointing. He did not seem to get into his stride against Mr. Balfour-Melville until it was too late, and the ex-champion afterwards gave him very little chance of making up for the weakness displayed during the first few holes.

Of our Lancashire representatives none deserves more credit than Mr. G. F. Smith, and although he eventually fell before Mr. Tait in an easier manner than might have been anticipated considering the form he had shown against Messrs. Low and Stewart, it was a very trying ordeal for a player who has had so little experience of championship work. I am told that at the beginning of the round he experienced cruel luck on the greens, put after putt resting right on the lip of the hole.

Some enthusiastic partisans and admirers of the present lady champion, Miss Hezlet, appear to have taken exception to some very innocently intended remarks I made a few weeks ago in connection with the championship at Newcastle, and one gentleman, named M'Geogh, in his capacity of Irish correspondent to "Golf," has with a fertility of imagination worthy of a better cause drawn some extraordinary deductions. I have not the slightest wish to depreciate the victory of the Irish ladies, but Miss Dod, in my opinion, had to surmount the difficulties of a very hard draw. I was of that opinion when the draw first appeared, and I am afraid I cannot alter my opinions even to oblige Mr. M'Geogh.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause 9 of paragraph I of the Notification of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, No 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely:—After sub clause d 1 the following shall be added, that is to say;—"d 2 The undermentioned nobles and high officials of the Baroda State:—Anandrao Gaekwar, Sampatrao Gaekwar, Ganpatrao Shavanrao Gaekwar, Madhaorao alias Achitrao Gaekwar, Dada Sahib Ukhajirao Gaekwa, Mir Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan, Dost Muhammad Jemadar, Mir Intisham Ali, Anandrao Yeshwantrao Raje Pandhe, Laxmanrao Raje Ghorpade and Narayanrao Tatia Sahib Ghatgey."

After sub clause d 2 the following shall be added, that is to say:—"d 3 The undermentioned nobles of the Hyderabad State: Nawab Sir Vikar ul Umra Bahadur K C I E, Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, K C I E, Raja Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Nawab Fakhr ul Mulk Bahadur Nawab Iftakhar ul Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur and Nawab Asaf Yar ul Mulk Bahadur."

The services of Mr P R Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 13th April 1899.

The services of Lieut M E L Bruce, 23rd Bo Rifles are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut J A Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept: Lieut C E Tristram, Erinpura Irregular Force, Lieut W A Ligh 14th Bo Infantry and Lieut J G Griffith, 2nd Bo Lancers.

The services of Capt E Jennings I M S Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Dept.

Lieut C B Thornhill, I S C Cant Magte of Nowgong, is granted special leave out of India under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 24th June 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt P J Gordon I S C offg Supt 2nd grade Survey of India Dept is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices, with effect from the 23rd May 1899 vice Lieut Beazeley R E transferred to No. 15 Party.

The following transfers have been ordered in the interests of the public service:—Mr C Somers-Smith Depy Consr of Forests Punjab to the Central Provinces, and Mr M Muttannah Extra-Depy Consr Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.

Mr B Ribbentrop C I E Inspr Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H C Hill, Consr of Forests, School Circle, Dehra Dun, is appointed to officiate as Insp Genl of Forests to the Govt of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Ribbentrop.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Achille Duhand as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Monsieur Joseph de St. Didier.

The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Dept of the Govt of India, and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as Supernumerary Asst Commissioners, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties: Lieut J H K Stewart, I S C, and Lieut C A Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

Mr R C Bramley officiating Dist Supt of Police Ajmere Merwara is appointed to hold charge of the office of Assistant in Rajputana to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in addition to his own duties with effect from the 28th April 1899 and until further orders.

Capt R L Kennion I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class and Asst to the Political Agent at Gilgit was on privilege leave from the 28th March to the 25th April 1899 both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A S Koe King's Own Scottish Borderers to be a station staff officer 1st class in the Punjab Command vice Major A J W Allen, appointed to the District Staff, dated 20th April 1899.

Lieut F C Hirst, I S C 22nd Regt of Bo Infy, to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

Lieut H W Davies, I S C 14th Regt of Madras Infy, to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

Lieut Col I B Emerson, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Col, vice Col W F Burnett, granted leave out of India, dated 31st May 1899.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India:—To be Aide-de-Camp.—Capt L N Beatty, 1st The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Lancers, dated 20th Dec 1898.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut L E Dening, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Queen's Own Regt of Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd May 1899.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of April 1899 are notified:—

With effect from the 6th April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W J F Williamson,—Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 8th April 1899, Mr W H E Mellor to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr M A Hydari, Mr V C Scott O'Connor to officiate in class IV, and Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 21st April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr T H Biggs, Mr W H Dawson to officiate in class III of Accountants General, Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class II, Mr R T Howe to officiate in class III, Messrs W J F Williamson and H G Tomkins to officiate in class IV and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

RETIREMENTS.

Capt R J Bentinck, I S C has been transferred by the Secry of State for India to temporary halfpay, with effect from the 25th April 1899, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

The Govor Genl in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 20th May 1898 the promotion of the under mentioned warrant officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Dept under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, for services during the North West Frontier Operations, 1897-98. Second class Asst Surgn C W E Kerr to be first class Asst Surgn.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H My's Gove have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified From the 19th Dec 1898, in room of Major-Genl Sir E Stedman K C S I C B, who has vacated in consequence of his succession to Colonels allowance, Colonel Andrew McCrae Bruce.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Gov General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the under mentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 191; -G I P Ry Vol Rifles—Major William Shipp.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major A M Stuart, R E, Inspr of Submarine Defences, is appointed as an Ex Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary, in the Military Works Dept, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 18th April 1899; To be Assistant Ingr—G B Brokenshaw.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1899; To be Engr Asst Engr W O Kerr.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Public Works Dept Notification No 276 dated 31st May 1899, Mr J M Hartly, Depy Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts East Coast Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner Telegraph Accounts, on expiry of his privilege leave.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 13 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890 the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Negapatam-Nagore Branch of the South Indian Railway.

Corrigendum—In Public Works Dept Notification No 169, dated the 19th April 1899 appointing Mr E Rose, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, Provincial Establishment, to officiate as Ex Engr for "19th Jan 1899" read "18th Jan 1899."

Mr J Silvester, officiating Dist Loco Supt in class II of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, is confirmed in his substantive appointment of Asst Loco Supt and promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III grade 2, of that establt, with effect from the 17th Nov 1898.

Mr Silvester will continue to officiate as Dist Loco Supt, North Western Railway, in class II, until further orders.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purnimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Government Report of Drs. Thorpe, Oliver, and Cunningham, on the use of yellow phosphorus in matches considers that if Great Britain only had to manufacture for home consumption she could afford to discontinue the use of this material, as Denmark and Switzerland have done, but she has a large export trade, and in default of an international agreement, it will, they conclude, be preferable to continue the manufacture under such regulations as will render it harmless, which regulations are indicated in the Report.

"Gaiac," an exotic wood, hitherto employed for the castors of chairs and tables, has been applied successfully by M. Bigot to make the "bushes," or axle-rests, of motor-cars and other light vehicles. The wood sweats an oily resin, which acts as a lubricator. Bronze with plates of gaiac let in are preferable to bronze alone for this purpose.

Gaiac is also recommended for the rubbing surface of brakes in order to permit sudden stoppages without heating. It appears that the heat is absorbed in volatilising the resin. Gaiac, in fact, is a kind of anti-friction wood which might be employed for a great many purposes in the practical arts. The address of M. Bigot is No. 4, Chauveau-Lagarde, Paris.

The Murchland machine for milking cows has been in use for two years in Germany. It is worked by pneumatic suction. An air pump connected to a system of tubes and reservoirs, exhausts the air from it, and as the teats of the cows are connected with the system draws the milk into the reservoirs. Six to eight minutes are required to milk the cows by this continuous and easy method.

Potatoes are "falsified" by the market-gardeners of Paris by peeling and trimming old ones down to the required size and burying them in the ground for a week, so that a new skin forms. The Parisian "gourmet" flatters himself that he is eating the first-lings of the season, but they are old ones "rejuvenated."

Braille's alphabet of embossed points for the use of the blind who read by touch, has been improved by Senhor Mascaro, a Portugese, who devotes his time and fortune to the service of the blind. He has modified the arrangement of the dots, or points, in Braille's alphabet so that by joining them with lines in ink the ordinary capital letters of the alphabet are formed, and can be read by sight as well as by touch.

Vegetables and flowers have their noxious tenants. Certain microscopic fungi which grow on sick plants can produce actinomycose, and other ailments in men. Cancer arises sometimes from vegetable origin. Senhor Domingos Freire, of Rio Janeiro, famous for his inoculations against yellow fever, has found that even flowers are infected with dangerous microbes. Flies and wind spread the infection. The rose (Rothschild variety) swarms with the leptothrix ochracea; the Rosa Gallica has a microbe like streptococcus pyogenes, and another like bacillus gallus. Other flowers have colonies not well determined. It is considered not unlikely that the colours and perfumes of some flowers are due to microbes, for the light red of the Rothschild rose is the colour of the leptothrix, and the yellow Hibiscus has a yellow microbe. The moral is to smell flowers at a safe distance.

In the construction of the new Danish ironclad "Herluff Trolle" as little wood as possible is used, and that is of the uninflammable kind supplied by the Electric Fireproofing Company of New York. A recent trial of it at the maritime arsenal showed that while ordinary pine was entirely consumed, the uninflammable wood was only scorched on the surface.

The ranchmen of certain counties in Kansas and Texas, like Australian settlers, have connected their homes by telephone, using the barbed-wire fences for lines. A dry climate, of course, is favourable to this application, but still it might be worth trying in our own country and other parts of the Empire. With a little adaptation in the form of insulators wire fences might replace expensive telephone lines on poles for local use.

"Nature" publishes a description of a new "resistance box" of Messrs. Gambrell Brothers, through which the electric resistance of metals, &c., is found by means of sliding bars, which are more convenient than the ordinary plugs. The box should be useful to electrical engineers as well as experimenters.

The Calaveras skull found more than 30 years ago under 132 ft. of gravel above the lava beds of Bald Hill, one of the "tatile mountains" of Calaveras County, is the subject of remarks by Mr. W. H. Dall in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia. Mr. Dall was in California at the time and considers this supposed relic of primitive man in America as genuine.

Some people have a notion that the electric waves of the "wireless telegraph" might derange ships' compasses, and so account for the wreck of the Stella or the Paris; but though Henry, the famous American electrician, magnetised a needle by the electric disturbance of a lightning flash eight miles distant there is no evidence to show that Marconi's electric signals have perturbed the compasses of a single ship in the Channel. When he sent his messages from the Royal yacht the compass was unaffected. Hertzian waves employed in the wireless telegraph do not seem to influence an ordinary magnetic needle. These waves can, in fact, be made to warn ships off a dangerous coast.

Canada has about 800 million acres of forest, Russia 493, the United States 450, India, 140, Sweden 44, Germany 34, Japan 28, Austria 24, France 23, Turkey 20, Norway 19, Hungary 18, Spain 16, Italy 10, and the United Kingdom 2 1-2 millions. British Columbia is said to have the largest compact timber forests in the world.

The fashion of wearing swallow and lark plumage in ladies bonnets has led to the destruction of so many of these insectivorous birds that French agriculture has suffered much, but, thanks to several of the Parisian societies, local societies for the protection of nests and restrictions on the sale of birds have been instituted. It is hoped that still more radical measures will be taken.

Dr. Ripley's "Races of Europe," which is to appear soon, will contain an interesting chapter on the origin of European culture. Hitherto it has been supposed that Western Europe derived its culture from the East, but during the last ten years it has been found that the Western and Southern Europeans were cultivating themselves as far back as the later Stone Age; and had made remarkable advances in the fashioning of implements, in carving designs on stone, bone, ivory, and copper; in constructing dolmens and habitations of stone; in making pottery, and probably in writing by means of an alphabet. Nevertheless, 1000 years B. C. or earlier, a culture higher than that of the Stone Age in the South and West, and making a transition from bronze to iron, appeared in the Alpine highlands and the East of Europe, south of the Danube. It was Oriental in character, but shewed the influence of European culture. Some think the broad-headed Celts (who perhaps were the ancient Scythians) brought in this culture from Asia among the longheaded Mediterranean races, but there is a difference of opinion.

The *Ibis* has an interesting and useful article by Mr. J. H. Gurney on the ages to which birds live. It is only possible at present to collect data from the duration of lives of birds in captivity; evidence otherwise must be very unreliable, and it is purely a matter of theory as to whether the natural possible life is greater than under the unnatural conditions of captivity. There are records of a nightingale having lived fifteen years, a thrush seventeen, a black bird that was still alive at twenty and a half, a goldfinch twenty-three, and skylarks of twenty-four and twenty. Ravens, owls and cockatoos are popularly supposed to live to a very great age, and the following records appear to be authentic:—Raven fifty; grey parrots, fifty and forty; blue macaw, sixty-four; eagle, owl, fifty-three, and one still alive at sixty-eight. Some aquatic birds appear to live to a ripe old age, for we hear of a heron of sixty; goose, eighty; mute swan, seventy. It is doubtful whether any of the foregoing ages are any true guide as to the longevity of the actual families the birds represent, or, indeed, whether the possible age of one family exceeds that of another; but the records are interesting, and form a step in the ladder of the investigation of this most difficult question. Mr. Gurney makes the statement that the colouring of a bird in perfect health and the texture of its feathers are exactly the same at fifty as at five, and that those signs that are popularly put down to age, such as bleached and faded plumage and misshapen claws or beak, are attributable to unnatural conditions of some kind. The great tenacity of life some birds possess when deprived of food is marvellous, and the following instances are given:—Golden eagle, twenty-one days; an elder duck, twenty-eight; an albatross, thirty-five; and a penguin (*Aptenodytes*), it is stated, can live two months.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH VS. DEFENCES.

THE Telegraph played their first cricket match on Saturday, the 17th, against the Indian Defences and won by 65 runs. Messrs. Nigel-Jones, 37; Harle, 20; Pitcher, 17, not out; and Rodrigues, 14, not out; played splendidly for the Telegraph. Messrs. Lazenbye, 18 and Pickard, 11, did best for the Defences. Chitts took 5 wickets for 17 runs and Pitcher 4 for 2; Douglas took 5 for 35. The following are the scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Mr Nigel-Jones, c Lazenbye, b Douglas	37
Mr Cassels, b Lamb	2
Mr Troyal, b Harold	9
Mr Harle, c Back, b Douglas	20
Mr Johnson, st sub b Douglas	0
Mr Rozario, c Bonny, b Douglas	1
Mr Chitts, b Douglas	0
Substitute, b Lazenbye	10
Mr Rodrigues, not out	14
Mr Perkins, b Rooke	3
Mr Pitcher, not out	17
Extras	7
Total	120

(Innings closed.)

INDIAN DEFENCES.

Lt Back, b Chitts	3
Mr Pickard, b Chitts	11
Mr Lazenbye, c and b Chitts	18
Mr Harold, b Harold	5
Mr Douglas, b Chitts	0
Mr Kendall, run out	2
Mr Hewett, c Troyal, b Chitts	0
Mr Rooke, not out	2
Mr Walker, b Pitcher	2
Mr Bonny, c Rodrigues, b Pitcher	0
Mr Brown, b Pitcher	0
Extras	12
Total	55

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

LIVELY SHAREHOLDERS.

A lively meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited, which is under native management, was held on Saturday in Calcutta; Babu Nundolall Gossain presided. The annual report stated that the prospects of the line were improving steadily, but that the line was handicapped by lack of capital. A dividend of 2½ per cent. would have been declared, but the profits were swallowed up in paying off the loan and the purchase of new engines. The chairman appealed for additional capital, otherwise the Company, he said, would have to go into liquidation.

Several shareholders sharply criticised the management, in which they stated they had no confidence. Mr. Frezoni said that the Company started with a capital of eight lakhs, which was then raised to eleven lakhs, and the management now wanted to still further raise it without ever having paid shareholders a single dividend. Instead of increasing the capital he thought the Company should go into liquidation. It was no use throwing good money after bad.

Babu Nath Ghose said that the Company had been grossly mismanaged. (Hear, hear.)

The chariman: I am sorry that so much vehemence has been displayed in this debate. As to the former increases of capital, did not the shareholders know what they were doing when they sanctioned them.

Babu Preonath Ghose: No, they did not know what they were doing.

The chairman: Then they were brainless fools and they deserve their fate. (Uproar.

A Shareholder: Thanks for calling us brainless fools.

Another Shareholder: I beg to propose that the Chairman has no right to call shareholders such odious names.

Mr. Frezoni: I second that.

Chairman: I did not call the shareholders brainless fools. What I said was that if the people who sanctioned previous increases in capital did not know what they were doing they were brainless fools. (More uproar.)

After considerable argument the meeting agreed to increase the capital of the Company by Rs. 1,00,000 by means of 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The directors to purchase 2,300 of these shares; the remainder to be offered to the present shareholders.

MUNYON'S

ABLE ADVOCATES.

A Wonderful Array of Witnesses tell of the Cures effected. Send for a free "Guide to Health" and read what they have to say about the New System of Curing Disease.



A SINGER'S TESTIMONY.

Professor Henry Snodin, a well-known singer and consulting voice-specialist, writing from his address, 18, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C., says:—"It is an old saying and, undoubtedly, a true one, that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.' If ever that was fully realised, it is certainly so with your remedies for the ailments of humanity. I have tested nearly every kind of drug under the sun, and must say, in my humble opinion, your remedies take the lead, especially the cures for colds, catarrh, etc. They are nothing less than marvellous. Your wonderful pellets are a perfect 'Multum in Parvo.' You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial as you please."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

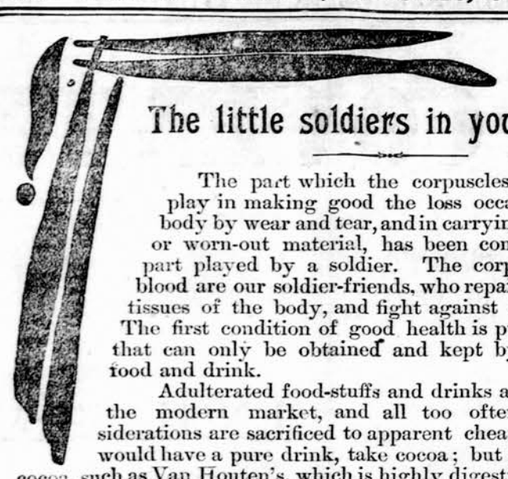
Ask your Chemist for free copy of Munyon's "GUIDE TO HEALTH," and treat yourself at home with harmless remedies that contain positive cures for all diseases. Sold by all Chemists, mostly one rupee a bottle.

If you are in doubt as to what remedies you need, consult the Guide, which also contains Testimonials of marvellous cures.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.
Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:— BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:— JOHN & Co.
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And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.



The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition of good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— **- Rs. 22.0 -**

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchant

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.



None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet



as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free from

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Agents Wanted.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

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For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Of Highest [redacted] and Having Greatest D[redacted] are Therefore [redacted]EST.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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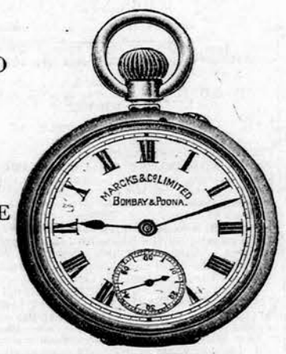
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Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring	Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.
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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

YOU CAN TAKE



MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*

FER BRAVAIS **FER BRAVAIS**

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